The Bombay Chronicle

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City That Never Sleeps

BOMBAY IS AT WORK DAY AND NIGHT

Strange Contrast Of Wealth & Squalor Beauty & Ugliness

BY R. M. DAMANIA

(OUR STAFF REPORTER.)

BOMBAY NEVER SLEEPS. FROM DUSK TO DAWN INDIA'S PREMIER CITY PUTS ON A LIVELY AND COLOURFUL APPEARANCE, THROBBING AND PULSATING WITH LIFE. ITS GAS AND ELECTRICALLY LIT ROADS AND BYE-LANES ARE NEVER EMPTY EVEN AT DEAD OF NIGHT. RADIOS BLARE ALL OVER THE CITY TILL MIDNIGHT. CAFES AND RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND EATING-HOUSES, PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS, PICTURE-HOUSES AND DANCING CLUBS, RAILWAY STATIONS AND TRAMWAY DEPOTS BUSTLE WITH ACTIVITY.

The rumbling of the cars, the alert policemen, the dozing watchmen, the cantankerous victoria-drivers, the tired workmen returning home late at night after a day's hard toil, the milkmen from the suburbs, the gamblers hi ing in their sutta-dens, the mischievous "night tempters", the sinister-looking Champiwallas, and above all, lakhs of footpath sleepers—they all help in keeping Bombay active and gay at night. The caravan of life marches on during the night as during the day. Only its tempo is slower.

A CITY OF LIGHTS

Bombay by day differs from Bombay by night, and Bombay by night is a Bombay of light. Light is the central and dominating fact of Bombay's night life. Without it the city would lose much of its charm. What Bombay would be without light was demonstrated on the night of stark darkness that followed the cyclone of November 22 last. Light adds to the city's beauty at night, and gives it a different colour and complexion. To see Bombay by air after sunset is to see innumerable specks of light which are a pleasure to the eye. A view of Back Bay either from Cuffe Parade or Chaupatty indicates a beautiful curve of lights. The Hanging Gardens have a beauty of their own. In moonlight with their fragrance of flowers they are like a paradise on earth providing shelter to romantic couples. One cannot go from here without having a bird's-eye-view of the city,—which gives the impression of a city that is awake.

The harbour of Bombay is fascinating at night. From anchored ships one can see a long line of lights with the buildings from which they emanate, merged in darkness,—indistinguishable; while from the Tower at Ballard Pier, scintillating Morse signals warn incoming ships. In moonlight, particularly in summer, boats can be seen sailing in the harbour.

On extraordinary occasions like the Independence Day the whole city i s beautifully illuminated. Bombay then shines in all her resplendent glory, and people come from far off villages to witness this unforgettable sight.

BOMBAY'S UGLY SPOTS

As there is beauty, so there is ugliness. One can see enough of it in the ugly labour tenements known as chawls, which are scattered all over the city. Here is accumulated the filth of the whole city. The sight of more than 15 people sleeping huddled together in these ill-lighted and ill-ventilated dungeons of 15 x 10 is appalling. It is not untrue that the floor space occupied by each of these miserable slum-dwellers is less than that allotted to prisoners in jails. Poverty and squalor, disease and pestilence, are writ large on these unhealthy hovels which are unfit for human habitation, and which call for radical improvement in the larger interest of the health of the city.

NIGHT BIRDS

Lakhs of employees work at night to keep going the city's productive machinery, and transport and other public utility services. They work to keep their body and soul together, and to feed their hungry families and helpless dependents even at the cost of their own health. They work feverishly to rebuild the war-shattered economy of the country. They work to kill the demon of scarcity that is corroding the vitals of India's economic life. In a larger sense they work to consolidate the newly-won freedom of the country.

WHERE CHIMNEYS PREDOMINATE

Bombay is an industrial city with cotton textiles as its main industry. The entire labour area of Parel is a beehive of activity with chimneys rising in its midst. Most of them are smokeless for Bombay's industry is now run with electric power. At present there are 65 textile mills in the city, which produce every working night more than two million yards of cloth, sufficient to clothe over a lakh of citizens according to the present Government quota of 18 yards per head. Apart from the first shift which is common to all the mills, 63 mills run a second shift, employing a total complement of over 78,000 workers. This starts at 3 p.m. and lasts till midnight with only half an hour's respite during which the worker relaxes or dines in the mill canteen. His meal is frugal, consisting mainly of two or three big-sized "chapattis" and a plate of "shak". He gulps this in no time and washes it down with a cup of tea which keeps him active for the remaining part of his duty. All the departments of the mill work during this shift.

THE SHIFT OVER, A LITTLE AFTER MIDNIGHT, THE WORKER IS OUT OF THE MILL, A COMPLETELY TIRED MAN, YEARNING TO LIE DOWN AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY. STANDING ON THE FOOTPATH OPPOSITE THE GATES OF ONE OF THESE MILLS AT THIS HOUR OF THE NIGHT ONE CAN SEE THE MASS EXODUS OF THESE TIRED WRETCHES, THESE MEN WEDDED TO THE MACHINE, LEAVING THE MILL PREMISES AND WENDING THEIR WEARY WAY TO THE NEAREST TRAM STOP OR RAILWAY STATION. SPECIAL TRAM AND TRAIN SERVICES ARE RUN BY THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED TO FACILITATE THEIR GOING HOME AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. BY THE TIME THEY REACH HOME, IT IS PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

Just at this hour there is another mass influx of labour near some of the mill gates. These are the men of the third shift which is the real night shift. It starts a little before midnight and continues till seven in the morning. Forty mills with a total labour strength of 15,000 work this shift. Unlike two other shifts only the spinning department works during this shift.

Textile mills apart, there are 271 Engineering Works in the city employing a labour force of 38,755. In addition there are 934 power-working factories, each employing 20 or more men at a time. The total labour employed by these factories is 3,23,272. To this can also be added 397 smaller factories and workshops each having less than 20 men working at a time. This big group of factories and workshops include silk mills, hosiery factories, coach building and motor car repairing factories, railway workshops, printing presses, ordnance factories, ice and aerated water factories, tobacco factories, rubber goods factories, brush factories, bakeries, etc. Though not all, a considerable part of these factories and workshops work at night keeping thousands of men engaged.

APPALLING LIVING CONDITIONS

The conditions in which these mill and factory employees live and work are often appalling, for they still work under the same old economic order, the order of decaying capitalism. A talk with some of them would reveal them as fairly intelligent men who understand their growing importance in the world of tomorrow. . .There is a growing consciousness in them of their rights and obligations which one would have hardly noticed in them a few years back. Once so submissive, they have now become assertive and talk only in terms of their rights.

Thanks to the efforts of the Bombay City Literacy Association most of them have now learnt the use of three "R"s. There is a determination on their part to fight the forces of capitalism which so much exploited them in the past. They seem to have a queer faith in the Russian way of tackling industrial problems and often ask us naively "If Russia has succeeded why not India?" They are partly conscious of the vast political changes that have followed in the wake of India getting her independence, and under the encouragement and inspiration of their union leaders they work with the hope of a better day to dawn when the injustices and the inequities to which they are subject at present shall be removed and their lot shall be improved. It is this faith that keeps them going.

HOME OF ALL TRAMS

The Electric House with its adjoining bus and tram depots at Colaba and more than 250 sub-stations and tram depots sprinkled all over the city hums with activity during the greater part of the night. Fusemen are on regular duty and on a telephonic call would attend immediately any citizen who is left groping in the dark owing to the failure of current. Men are also engaged in cleaning the buses and tramcars and oiling their engines. Some supervising staff is also in attendance.

Whereas the buses stop running by 11 p.m. trams are on the track till nearly 1 a.m. and are out again in the early morning at 4. During the interval drivers and conductors sleep in the depots.

Railway stations, particularly the Victoria Terminus and the Bombay Central, buzz with life and activity by night. Thousands of passengers come to the city by up-country trains at night, and an equal number leave the city by night trains. Often these trains are late by several hours. Hundreds of coolies wait on the station platforms to help the passengers out. Railway police is also in attendance, ransacking the luggage of the passengers, sometimes with advantage to themselves.

The local train services on both the B.B. & C.I. and the G.I.P. Railway lines run till one o'clock in the night, and resume again three hours later. On the B.B. & C.I. line, however, two more local trains arrive during this interval, bringing mainly the milkmen from the suburbs. The total staff of about 1000 men including station masters, assistant station-masters, inspectors, ticket-collectors, carriage-cleaners and porters is on duty every night on the stations of both these suburban lines. The stations never sleep. They only doze.

TAXIS AND VICTORIAS

Taxis and victorias bear a considerable burden of city's night transport. There are 1100 licensed taxis in the city run by 3500 licensed taxi drivers. Bombay's taxis are supposed to be the best in the world.

The hackneyed-victoria driver is one of those rare specimens of humanity who is always found on the streets of the city at any hour of the night. Night is often kinder to him than the day, for it gives him an opportunity to exploit the stranded passengers in the absence of buses and trams. This characteristic of his has gained him a notoriety and has made him unpopular among the general public. He is, however, least concerned with what people think of him, and goes his usual way without any qualms of conscience.

At present there are 5080 licensed victoria drivers in the city who run among themselves 2396 licenced victorias, the horse changing every eight hours. In spite of his cantankerous nature the victoria-driver is the most useful limb of the city's transport.

SCUM OF SOCIETY

Criminal, the pest of society, often more busy at night than during the day. House-breaking and dacoity seem to be his night-specialities. During the year ended October 31 last, 1478 cases of house-breaking at night were recorded by the city police. The number of similar offences committed at day during the same period was only 995. This shows which way the criminal mind works at night.

All the police stations are open, and police help can be sought by anybody at any hour of the night. The city police force numbers about 12,000 including officers and men of armed and unarmed police. Half this number is entrusted every night with the task of maintaining law and order. They wake so that others may sleep. The Criminal Investigation Department works subtly at night. The office is closed but the officers are generally available on the telephone at the slightest hint from any member of the public.

Sutta dens, so common a feature of city's night life, and doing business worth several lakhs of rupees are almost invariably raided by the police at night. Almost every night about two dozen suspicious characters are arrested for loitering about aimlessly in the city.

BACCHUS STILL LIVES

Prohibition has given a sober aspect to the city, particularly at night. Brawls resulting from heavy boozing which were a common sight on the streets during the pre-prohibition days have now become a matter of the past. But the old evil, however, persists in a different shape, for prohibition has brought into being private bars . which are scattered all over the city. They consume thousands of gallons of illicit liquor distilled in private distillaries in the hilly tracts of the city's suburbs and smuggled into Bombay in the dark hours of the night so as to avoid the vigil of the prohibition police. The conflict between the police and these freebooters still persists, the former often having an upper hand.

MENACE TO CITY'S HEALTH

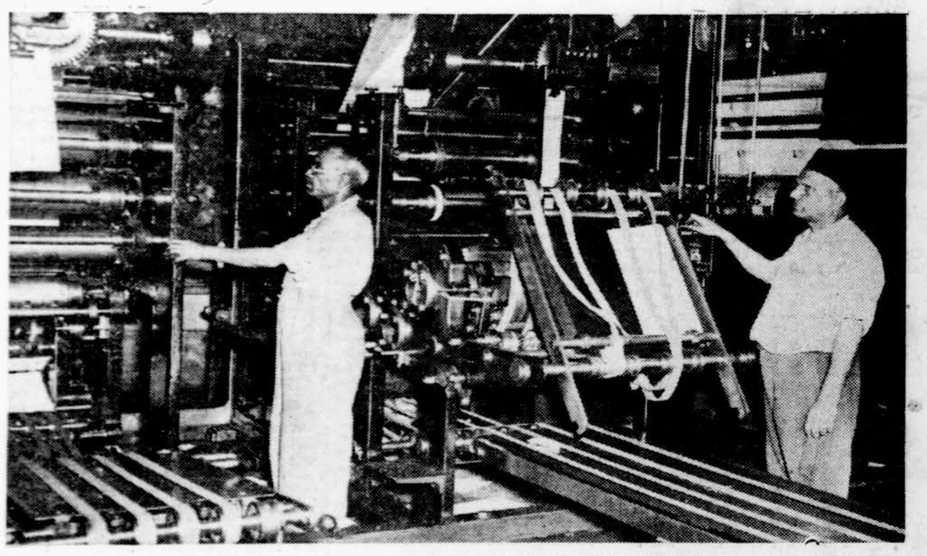
The "red-light colony" is a standing menace and disgrace to the city. Considered by many as a necessary evil it goes on with its nefarious traffic for the best part of the night. According to several medical men the whole areas of Foras Road and part of Kamatipura are completely disease-stricken, and are a danger to the health of the city. Needless to say hundreds of youngsters ruin themselves at these houses of ill-fame every night carrying disease where it does not exist. A high ranking officer of the Bombay Vigilance Branch told me that this "blood" traffic bill in Bombay comes to several lakhs of rupees every month. The same officer further revealed that the evil had spread its tentacles even to respectable localities, and that there was not a single locality in Bombay in which private brothels did not exist. Some of the massage houses numbering about 50 and sprinkled all over the city are the haunts of immorality existing in a subtle garb. The same can be said about some of the dancing classes of the city, which number from 15 to 20.

Meanwhile the Vigilance Branch is doing some useful piece of work with the help of the city police to curb the evil. During the first ten months of this year over 500 prostitutes and 72 pimps were arrested for soliciting openly at night on the streets of the city. The Bombay Government is considering steps to check the evil.

BOMBAY AT PLEASURE

LATE INTO THE NIGHT BOMBAY'S SMART SET DANCE TO TUNEFUL WALTZES AND RHUMBAS.

BOMBAY AT WORK



AS SOME ENJOY, OTHERS WORK. HERE ARE TWO MACHINE SUPERINTENDENTS GETTING ROTARY READY TO PRINT THE MORNING'S PAPER.

City Docks

Docks, the stronghold of city's commercial life, are busy at night. The rattle of cranes and winches and the weird chanting of labourers are heard at all hours of the night. Ships are berthed and thousands of tons of general cargo are loaded and unloaded. Stevedore labourers on board the ships, and shore labourers attending the cargo on the wharf can be seen working at any time of the night. There are also those who attend the cranes on the quay and deposit the goods on the shore after they are lifted by the cranes on the wharf. Still others are engaged in carrying them inside the transit sheds, where they are sorted by stackers and checked with the general manifests. A group of sundry "Mukadams" supervise the work of the shore labourers giving them necessary instructions.

The Bombay Port Trust railway employing various kinds of labourers works till nearly 3 a.m. serving not only the berths at the docks but also the warehouses at different depots. The Port Trust Mechanical shop at Wadi Bunder does the repairing work of the dock gears and other properties of the Port Trust. It works at night only for about three months in the year when there is heavy pressure of work.

A GHASTLY TRADE

Working in high power gas light at Bandra is the slaughter house which provides meat to the city. It is a ghastly business that goes on practically the whole night. Severed heads and bodies of decapitated animals lying in pools of blood present an awe-inspiring sight which freezes the marrow of your bone. Many of those who have witnessed it have gone away, determined, never to touch meat again. Animals seem to scent their own doom, the moment they enter this "hell of horror". Their agonising cries are pitiable.

More than 800 men work in this slaughter-house including butchers, skinners, and others. Butchers, come, they slaughter and they go.

Approximately 2,500 sheep and goats, more than 200 cows and bullocks and 17 to 20 buffaloes are brought to this death-house every evening. They are brought from all over the province. They die so that others may eat their flesh. Their aggregate sacrifice yields to the city 55,000 lbs. of mutton, 45,000 lbs. of cow beef and more than 8,000 lbs. of buffalo beef every day.

Throat-cutting after tying the feet of the animal is the process usually employed by the butchers. The carcasses are then brought to the city in 13 municipal vans which run between Bandra and Bombay during the night for this purpose.

The whole stock of meat is divided into three lots. The first lot is supplied to the Crawford Market where it comes at about 10 p.m. The second lot which comes after midnight is supplied to all other markets of the city. The last lot brings all offal or 'kenna' which include the head, liver, stomach and trotters of the animals. These are also divided among all the markets.

Crawford Market, considered to be the central market of the city, opens at 4 a.m. Immediately the butchers get ready, so as to keep mutton ready for sale in the morning. By now the wholesale dealers including shipping agents and managers of big hotels and catering establishments of the city start coming in. They are soon followed by hundreds of cooks and bazar-masters from all over the city. Meantime vegetable and fish sections of the market also open, and there is a big all-round rush. Thus purchases worth thousands of rupees are made in the market even before the day dawns. The same is true of 17 other municipal and 19 private markets in the city, though on a smaller scale.

The Fourth Estate

It is midnight. Sitting at a table in a room of a building in Fort is an intelligent-looking youngster struggling with some papers which he reads again and again. His table is a hotch-potch of typed and cyclostyled messages received from various news agencies, telegrams from its correspondents, Government communiques and other local reports. Near by is a teleprinter ticking out messages from all over the world. He is the night sub-editor of a morning newspaper, a representative of the Fourth Estate of the Realm, the Press. He sorts out those messages which he considers to be important and consigns the rest to the waste paper basket. He treats each message separately giving it a proper headline and sends it down to the printer below. Usually there are three or four others to help him in his work. They work till nearly 4 a.m. when the paper goes to the press. The night reporter, though a member of the same profession works in a different capacity. He collects news of the city from various sources, types it and gives it to the sub-editor. Often the editor himself sits up till late in the morning.

The press downstairs that brings out the newspaper is controlled by the printer who works with a staff of 30 to 40 men under him.

There are 22 morning dailies in Bombay. Four of them are English. The remaining are published in Indian languages. They all work at night. Along with them also work the offices of Reuters and the Associated Press, the two agencies which supply them with news.

The Central Telegraph office at Churchgate works the whole night at fever-heat receiving and dispatching hundreds of telegrams.

Home Of The Bhaya

From Churchgate to Jogeshwari is a long way off. Here, a little away from the station is a colony of milkmen which supplies milk to the city. This rural tract of land wears a drowsy aspect the whole evening and nearly the first half of the night. Silence reigns supreme to be disturbed only by the rattle of a passing local train. Men in the cattle sheds sleep after their evening meal.

Suddenly, a little before midnight there is a stir which slowly develops into a regular motion. In the midst of darkness there is light. It seems as if the whole colony is awake. Dozing milkmen and milkwomen are out of their huts with a lantern in one hand and milk-pail in another. It is time for them to milk the cattle. Within half an hour the whole colony is in action. There is activity in almost every shed. The work goes on for nearly two hours. By 2 a.m. hundreds of pails are full of milk. It is now the Bharya's job to carry them to Bombay. They rise from their deep slumber, splash water on the face and are ready to work. Soon hundreds of Bhaiyas can be seen trudging along the station road. A special train brings them to Bombay in about an hour's time.

At Mahaluxmi and between Jogeshwari and Virar there are several other small and big dairy farms which work at night in the same way to supply milk to the city.

Bombay seems to be multiplying fast, her birth-rate showing an far higher level than her death rate. Approximately 5,000 children are born every month in 139 maternity homes of the city giving an average of 80 child-births every night. Eighty families are astir every night inquiring at the maternity homes about the arrival of the blessed new comer.

And in the midst of this life there is death. Death seems in this material-minded city of ours an inexorable logic of events, which waits not for the day to dawn. In most cases it may be a normal death. But cases of death by suicide or accident cannot be discounted. They are a common phenomenon in the city. Records at city hospitals and the Coroner's court speak for themselves. Bombay's monthly death-rate is put around 3,000. This means that every night about 50 souls depart from this world amidst wailing and weeping of their families. 50 families are engaged every night in making preparations for the funeral of "one who has passed away".

Thus goes on the whirling dance of Bombay's night life. With joy on one side and sorrow on the other, with affluence, idleness and waste on one hand and poverty, misery and hard work on the other the chariot of life marches on. And it will march on and on in years to come.

NEHRU IN MYSORE

The Mysore University conferred Hon. degree of Doctor of Science on Pandit Nehru during his recent visit to Mysore. Here he is seen received by the Maharaja, the Chancellor of Mysore University.

Food Rationing In Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 4 (API) Rationing of foodgrains throughout the Madras Province will be enforced before March 31 it is officially learnt.

A spokesman of the food department stated to-day that the Government were strengthening the Provincial food Department by appointing extra staff in the districts to enforce the rationing regulations.

MUTT AND JEFF—Which Goes To Show That Jeff Is No Business Man — By BUD FISHER

HEY, JEFF! LOOK WHAT I BOUGHT!
WHAT IS IT?
A CAR! I BOUGHT A CAR! ONLY 200 BUCKS!
YOU PAID $200. FOR THAT?
YEH! THAT'S CHEAP TOO!
MUTT, AS MY BEST FRIEND WOULD YOU GIVE ME YOUR TRADE IF I WAS IN BUSINESS?
-ER, YEH, SURE!
?
JEFF'S AUTO REPAIR
Fisher

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FUTURE LOWER HOUSE TO CONSIST OF 500 MEMBERS

Election On Basis Of Adult Franchise

CONSEMBLY DECISION AFTER LIVELY DEBATE

Moulana Hazrat Mohani Opposes System Of Reservations

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (API): The Constituent Assembly today resumed consideration of the clauses relating to the composition of the Lower House — the House of the People.

As soon as the House met, the Vice-President, Mr. H. C Mukerjee informed the House that yesterday members of the R.S.S. tried to secure entry into the lobbies and galleries of the Assembly in order to create disturbances. Fortunately this was prevented. He would therefore request the members to issue 'visitors passes' only to those personally known to them.

The House then proceeded to discuss clause 5 of the article which stated that the House of the People should consist of not more than 500 representatives of the people of the territories of the states, directly chosen by the voters. This was subject to the provision of reservation to the minorities.

Syed Karimuddin moved an amendment for the deletion of the proviso regarding reservation of seats to minorities but suggested that the representatives should be elected by means of a cumulative vote in accordance with the system of proportional representation with multi-member constituencies.

AMENDMENTS

Syed Karimuddin said that the present electoral system was very defective in as much as it would mean the tyranny of the majority that succeed in carrying the election. On the other hand the system of proportional presentation would increase the influence of thousands of peoples who would otherwise have no voice in the government. Another objection to the present system was that it did not even guarantee the rule of the majority. It deprived the minority—not necessarily a religious but political minority—of its due share. It had been accepted from all sides that communalism must be rooted out from the soil but they should not ignore the existing conditions, for, there was now a movement for establishment of a 'Hindu Raj'. In view of this they had to proceed cautiously and gradually to the establishment of a secular Government. They had to find a way out so that communalism would go and a minority at the same time would be represented in the legislatures. He claimed that the system of proportional representation was not based on religious or communal grounds as it applied to all minorities, political or otherwise without sacrificing democratic principles it would afford protection to the minorities. He made it clear that he wanted the abolition of reservation only if the system of proportional representation was introduced.

Prof. K. T. Shah proposed three changes in the clause through an amendment. Firstly, he wanted to avoid the maximum number of representatives in the peoples House being fixed by the constitution. Secondly, he suggested that there should be a representative for every 500,000 of the population to be elected by adult suffrage and thirdly, he proposed proportional representation with single transferable vote.

Mr. Nazruddin Ahmed by an amendment suggested that instead of the 'last preceding census' being used to determine the number of members to be elected from each constituency, the 'latest census' of which the relevant figures were published' should be used.

Mr. Mehoboob Ali Beig moved an amendment suggesting that as in the case of the Upper House, elections to the Lower House of Parliament should also be in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

A number of other amendments were also moved by Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra and Prof. K. T. Shah before the House began general discussion.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava suggested postponement of discussion on reservation of seats and separate electorates till the clauses dealing with these were disposed of.

PESSIMISM ABOUT NEXT ELECTIONS

Pandit Bhargava expressed pessimism at the success of the next election if illiteracy was not considered as a dis-qualification for voters. He said that in the intervening two years every voter should at least know how to read and write. Otherwise the election on the basis of adult franchise would be "a farce."

Referring to the number of electors for the next election, Pandit Bhargava said that the number was tremendous and it was doubtful how the election could be fairly arranged.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said that an election on the basis of the last census would be an injustice to the areas where population had tremendously increased due to partition. In Delhi for instance the population had been increased by one million. He urged the Chairman of the Drafting Committee to see that the refugees from Pakistan got their fair representation in the Legislature.

FORMATION OF PLURAL CONSTITUENCIES

Sardar Bhupender Singh Man supported the formation of plural constituencies in order to enable the minorities to have their representatives elected to the Parliament.

He demanded the separation of urban and rural constituencies. Educationally and politically people living in cities were more advanced than the rural population. It would be unfair to form joint constituencies and put one class of people at a disadvantage.

CUMULATIVE SYSTEM OPPOSED

Opposing the proposal for the introduction of cumulative system of election, Mr. Prabu Dayal Himatsinha said that there would be one representative for every five to seven and a half lakhs of people, and roughly speaking, there would be three lakh voters for each constituency. He urged for some device being evolved to avoid malpractices which were inevitable in such large constituencies.

Sardar Hukumsingh supported amendments suggesting proportional representation. He said that upto now minorities had enjoyed separate electorates and some weightage as well. The house had decided against both. There were only two methods by which the interest of the minorities could be safeguarded; one as suggested by the minority Committee, namely reservation of seats, and the other by proportional representation through single transferable vote. If separate electorate perpetuated communalism which was detestable and reprehensible, the reservation of seats did no less. He thought it was more harmful to the minorities.

Reservation was more beneficial to the majority as it would indirectly reserve 70 percent to the majority. If thirty per cent was reserved for the minorities, the concession of option for the minorities to contest the unreserved seats would be illusory. Further, the majority would be able to secure some members of the majorities belonging to their party and they would thus create two sections among the minorities themselves.

He pointed out that though the system of cumulative constituencies and dual voting would be costly, they were in accordance with democratic principles and it was the only method by which they could satisfy the minorities.

SCHEDULED CASTES

Mr. Muniswami Pillai supporting the Article spoke on behalf of the Scheduled Castes. He said the system of election proposed by the constitution was highly needed at this time. Under the Poona Pact, he said, the Scheduled Castes had to undergo two elections—panel and general—which had caused great inconvenience to the candidates. He felt that cumulative system of voting under the present set up was most dangerous because candidates had to go away from the main body of electorates and appeal to those belonging to other communities.

He argued that the distributive system of voting as proposed by the constitution was bound to bring various communities together. He pointed out that reservation of seats as a method of protection to the minorities had been decided upon by the House and on no account should the safeguards and protections that had been afforded to the Scheduled Castes be disturbed.

PLEA FOR NEW CENSUS

Mr. H. J. Khandekar endorsing Mr. Muniswami Pillai's observations traced the history of Mr. MacDonald's communal award and Poona Pact and said that of cumulative system would introduce separate electorates through backdoor, because in the actual practice, voters would cast all their votes to the candidates belonging to the respective castes. Urging for a new census to be undertaken, Mr. Khandekar said that he had no faith in the 1941 census. According to the strength of their population, at least 60 Harijan members should have been elected to the Constituent Assembly, but only 24 members were returned. He said that there were 7 crore Harijans in India and a fresh census should be ordered before the general elections were undertaken, otherwise reservation of seats would not have full meaning.

Mr. Bishwanath Das said that the House was giving its seal of approval to the most important principle namely adult suffrage which meant equality of citizenship. He thought the electorate would be about 20 crores and the administration should be prepared to deal with the immense task of setting up over 200,000 polling stations and of appointing several lakhs of polling officers. He was afraid that the Government had not done anything to set up adequate machinery to carry out this stupendous task.

LARGE-SCALE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Mr. Das also referred to the large scale movement of population in East Punjab, Sourashtra and Bombay in the West and West Bengal and Assam in the East. He felt that elections on the basis of the old census would be unfair and therefore urged that a new census should be undertaken immediately.

Pleading for the education of the masses, he referred to the voters "as little masters of the Government" and said that unless the electorates were literate, they would not be able to exercise their franchise judiciously.

Moulana Hazrat Mohani said that the system of reservation for the minorities was "inconsistent with the provision of joint electorates and adult franchise."

The concession of reservations to the minorities in as far as it related to the Musalmans, was an insult to the Muslims of free India. "The Muslims will refuse to accept any such concession, because in free India they are no longer a minority but a part of the majority" (cheers). Before the partition Muslims were a minority as there was the communal body of the Muslim League, but now in India there cannot be any political organisation based on communal differences consistent with India's secular character.

"Can the Congress justify their ideal of secularity if they retain the system of reservation? Can the Government claim to be a non-communal Government if they grant concessions to the minorities? Is the reservation of seats consitent with adult franchise?"

MUSLIMS DID NOT WANT RESERVATIONS

The Moulana added that it was only the nationalist Muslims who supported and wanted reservation of seats. They did so because they were hoping that all the seats thus reserved would go to them. But no would warn them that the Muslims as a whole did not want reservations. They wanted free elections and a free vote.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir said the Sikhs did not want any reservation of seats. It would certainly not benefit them. He was for the removal of the provision for reservation totally from the constitution. If in certain cases, such as the Harijans, it was found necessary to make reservations, it would be done by convention.

Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena welcomed the Article and said they would have some twenty crores of people voting in the ensuing general elections. It was perhaps the biggest electorate in the world. The fundamental right of adult franchise granted to the people was the realisation of one of their hopes for which they had fought for so many years.

EXISTENCE OF SECOND CHAMBER

Referring to the existence of a second Chamber, Mr. Saxena said he was for a unicameral legislature.

Mr. Saxena urged that they should totally abolish the reservation of seats for anyone in a secular constitution.

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, while welcoming Mr. Karimuddin's declaration that the minorities did not want reservations, opposed his amendment and said that the system of proportional representation on cumulative voting was not a satisfactory alternative. The question of reservations would be fully discussed by the House at a later stage but he would tell the minorities that it would not benefit them at all.

Mr. Beig had moved another amendment stating that proportional representation on the single transferable vote should be introduced. Under the constitution, their electorates would be very big, some even having four to five lakhs of voters. Many of them would not be literate and therefore would not know how to exercise their preference under the system of the single transferable vote.

CONFUSING SYSTEM

The system of cumulative voting had also been found to be confusing and not beneficial as in the case of the scheduled castes. Prof. Shah had suggested that there should be no limit on the number of members in the Lower House. The figure of five-hundred was large enough. Even so, there was a provision to relax this and add to the strength when other areas came in. Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava had suggested that illiterates should not vote, and that during the next year or two everybody should be made to read and write. This was not a practical proposition. Apart from this, he had found that some times an illiterate man had more commonsense than men who had academic degrees. Rather than disqualify people who were illiterate, he thought they would have need to introduce a provision for compelling everyone to vote in the elections. Mr. Ayyangar hoped that now that the House was passing these election provisions, the various Provincial and State Governments would go ahead with preparing the electoral lists.

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Dr. Ambedkar explained why he could not accept the system of proportional representation by a cumulative system of voting. Proportional representation, he said, presupposed literacy on a large scale—in fact it pre-supposed that every voter should be a literate at least to the extent of being in a position to know the numerals and mark them on the ballot paper. Having regard to the extent of literacy in this country such a pre-supposition would be utterly extravagent, for India's literacy was the smallest in the world. It would be quite impossible to impose upon an illiterate mass of voters a system of election which involved proportional representation.

Further, proportional representation was not suited to the form of Government which they had laid down. The form of Government which the draft constitution had laid down was the parliamentary system of Government by which it was understood that a Government could continue to be in office not necessarily for the full term prescribed by law, namely five years, but so long as the Government continued to have the confidence of the majority of the House.

DISADVANTAGES OF PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION

One of the disadvantages of the proportional representation was the fragmentation of the legislature into a number of small groups. Although the British parliament appointed a Royal Commission in 1910 for the purpose of considering whether their system of single member constituency with one-man-one-vote was better or whether proportionate system of representational was better, it was he thought, a matter to be particularly noted that parliament did not accept the recommendations of the Royal Commission, because proportional representation would not permit a stable Government to remain in office. Parliament would be so divided into small groups that every time anything happened which displaced certain groups in Parliament they would on those occasions withdraw support to the Government with the result that the Government, losing the support of certain groups, would fall to pieces.

STABLE GOVERNMENT

"I have not the least doubt in my mind" Dr. Ambedkar added "whether the future Government provides relief to the people or not, our future Government must do one thing—they must maintain a stable Government and maintain law and order." He was, therefore, hesitant to accept an amendment which would damage the stability of the Government. People in this country for a long number of years had been divided into majorities and minorities. He would not go into the question whether that division was natural or artificial or something which was deliberately calculated by some who were not friendly to the progress of the country.

MATTER OF GIVE AND TAKE

Dr. Ambedkar said that the fact remained that there had been majorities and minorities. At the initial stage when this Constituent Assembly met for the discussion of the principles on which the future constitution of this country should be framed there was an agreement between the various minority communities and the majority community with regard to the system of representation. That agreement had been a matter of give and take. The minorities who, prior to the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, had been entrenched behind the system of separate electorate were prepared to give up that system. The majority which believed that there ought to be no kind of special reservations to any particular community permitted that. While they would not agree to separate electorates they would agree to certain reservation of seats. The result was that this agreement provided for a defined quota for representation of various minorities and it also provided that such quota should be returned through joint electorates. While it was still open to this House to revise any part of the clause contained in the Draft Constitution and while it was open to the House to revise any agreement that had been arrived at between the majority and the minority those were not to be brought about "by the side-wing."

PROPER PROCEDURE

But he thought the proper procedure would be to leave the matter to be decided by the minorities themselves. If any particular minority wished that there should be no reservation for them, it could get its name removed from the provisions of the section relating to reservation. If on the other hand, some other minority felt that it would be better to have these reservations, it should be permitted to do so.

Dr. Ambedkar accepted amendments moved by Mr. Krishnaswami Bharati, Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. K. V. Kamat, and rejected others.

The House passed the Article with these amendments and adjourned till tomorrow.

Colonisation Of Andamans Urged

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (UPI): The view that the Andaman Islands are extremely suitable for colonisation has been expressed by Mr. Nimumja Behari Maity, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal and leader of the Indian Exploratory Party to the Andaman Islands and other members of the Delegation.

Frontier Mail's New Timing

With effect from 6th January, 1949, No. 3 Down Frontier Mail will leave Bombay Central at 17.00 hours instead of 18.00 hours as at present.

Dr. B. M. Sharma, president-elect of Indian Political Science Congress, which will meet in Nagpur on January 7.

BUILDING HOUSE WITHIN 24 HOURS

Nehru On India Government Scheme For Refugees

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4, (API)—Cheering crowds greeted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India as he motored through the problem of accommodating the the streets this morning to perform the opening ceremony of the refugees quarters constructed by the Improvement Trust of Allahabad in the localities of Atala.

The Prime Minister, performing the opening ceremony, said that the problem of accomodating the refugees was an acute one and the Government of India was trying its level best to solve it. The Government had schemes for a housing factory at Delhi which, equipped with latest machines, would construct a house within twenty four hours at a cost of Rs. 2,200/- only. But one housing factory could not be sufficient to construct houses all over India. The cities had to make individual efforts to provide homes to homeless refugees as soon as possible.

Pandit Nehru added that it was futile to argue that due to over-all shortage of iron and steel houses could not be constructed. No doubt there was shortage and Government was trying hard to meet it through imports from outside and production within. But that should not prevent the construction of houses, because, as in old days, houses could be constructed for immediate needs through a more refined use of "soil" available in abundance in India.

Pandit Nehru suggested that the construction of cinemas and palacial buildings should be stopped till the housing problem was solved.

R. I. N. Transport Mechanics On Hunger Strike

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Demanding immediate implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission about 50 mechanics of the RIN Transport Pool near the Naval Shore Establishment "Talwar" Wodehouse Road, went on a hunger strike this morning. The demands include the payment of Bombay and house rent allowances with effect from January 1 last and the fixation of grades.

Two hundred lorry drivers employed in the same establishment have also submitted similar demands, and have threatened to join the strikers if the same are not met with by the authorities concerned.

V. P. MENON IN SAURASHTRA

Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry, paid a visit to Saurashtra to take part in the conference of the covenanting rulers summoned by H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar, the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra. The confer ence was held in Jamnagar.

HOW MARSHALL AID WILL AFFECT INDO-BRITISH TRADE

Benefits To Sterling Area Countries

BY JOHN KINGSLEY

Britain's commitments with Western European countries under E.R.P. have given rise to doubts in the sterling area countries regarding the U. K.'s ability to keep up a steady flow of goods urgently needed for industrial development. In the article below, John Kingsley, well-known writer on economic and financial affairs, analyses the effects of Marshall Aid on sterling area countries and says that, in fact, E.R.P. will enable Britain to strengthen her trade ties with the Commonwealth.

Natural questions for countries linked with Britain in what is known as the Sterling Area to ask are: If Britain has undertaken to increase her total trade, and particularly export business, with the other 18 territories joined with her in Marshall Aid, how will this affect us?

Will we get less machinery and fewer goods from Britain?

Will Britain owe us more and more because we will be selling her more than she is selling us?

Will we have to go short of dollars to pay our bills to the United States of America?

The answers to all these questions are reassuring. None of these unfavourable things are likely to happen. Some countries will, in fact, benefit.

When Britain first took the lead in organising European co-operation with the U.S.A. in the European Recovery Programme very prominent considerations were the possible reactions on her trade and good relationships with the great number of countries now using sterling as the basis of their international trade transactions. All through the delegate negotiations and complicated planning which followed, these matters were always kept in mind. Britain could have actually considerably bettered her own position in some directions if she had not been so steadfast in considering the needs of the Commonwealth countries.

BRITAIN'S MAJOR ROLE

The main aim of the Marshall Plan is to give the 19 Western European participants a breathing space of four years in which to get back on to their feet. The U.S.A. is providing huge financial and physical aid. A prominent part of the plan is a large expansion in trade between the participants in which Britain is playing a major part because she is giving the most assistance to the debtor countries within Europe.

It is, of course, at this point that the doubts of India, Pakistan and other countries can arise. They may fear that this objective of selling more and buying more from Western Europe to meet Marshall Aid undertakings may oblige Britain to reduce exports of goods to them. However, on present prospects such things are most unlikely to happen.

What is overlooked when such doubts arise is that the basis of the Marshall Aid scheme is to expand British and West European production and exports and consequently international trade. In all of these directions Britain is certainly stepping well forward. British industrial production is now running at record levels, some 20 per cent above prewar. Her exports have been rising to the greatest monthly values ever known, and in November were 50 per cent greater in quantity than in an average month of 1938. Further progress undoubtedly lies ahead.

EXPORTS TO INDIA

Let us see what this enterprise means to India. Naturally I can quote facts only about achievements to date and undertakings given.

In the first nine months of 1948 Britain sent India Rs. 89.34 crores worth of goods of all kinds. This was as much as six per cent of all British exports. Even better was the share which she sent India of the things Indian industry wants most—machines. The nine months' total was over Rs. 33.33 crores, nearly one-seventh of all the British machinery exports to the whole world.

In 12 kinds of machinery, India, together with Pakistan, headed the list in as many as eight, and these the most important, like textile machinery, electrical generators, electrical motors, machine tools, internal combustion engines....Western European countries never got higher up than third in any of these list. Similarly, India got 11 per cent of British exports of chemicals.

India, like nearly every country, has difficulty in getting enough dollars, and here last summer's Indo-British financial agreement is of assistance to India for it allows her to draw up to £15,000,000 of dollars from the Sterling Area pool in the year to June 1949. But if Britain were not sharing in the European Recovery Programme the position might have been very much different. Britain, as I see the position, could not possible have committed herself to such a large amount of dollars without Marshall Aid.

Which brings us to the question: How would Britain have fared without Marshall Aid? No one can say with any certainty. But it is well known that Britain would have had to make even heavier cuts in imports from dollar countries, which would have reduced British industrial production and exports. And exports, particularly of essential goods like machinery, would have had to be diverted whenever possible to countries where they could be sold for dollars. India's industrial expansion might have been hard hit.

STERLING AREA OBLIGATIONS

The argument is being advanced that Britain, by committing herself to make gifts of Rs. 93.33 crores net to European countries under the Intra-European Payments Scheme, will give these countries the chance to buy goods from India and elsewhere in the Sterling Area and pay for them in sterling and not in goods which are urgently wanted in India. But it does not seem likely that this will be on any major scale. And what sterling may pass over to India can be used to buy essential goods elsewhere.

There may be repercussions of Marshall Aid on the Sterling Area countries which cannot yet be foreseen and it is too early to judge all its probable effects. It is, however, possible to be quite certain that there could be very little in the way of drawings from the Sterling Area dollar pool without Marshall Aid; and that the export of essential goods from Britain would have been much more strictly controlled than it is at present.

We in Britain who can see what is going on and who can get the feel of opinion to know the determination of all responsible for economic recovery in Britain to fulfil all obligations to the Sterling Area. Their encouragement is the progress now being made.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Irregular Trend

LONDON, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The Australian Government is to issue a new conversion loan and pending the announcement of terms, Giltedged prices were slightly easier today.

Once again quiet conditions existed in all sections with trading influenced by the fact that today was last of trading period and prices generally remained steady with a very small amount of business passing.

Movements in industrials were unimportant and generally of only a few pences.

Recent rises in oils encouraged some profit-taking and the section had an easier tone in initial dealings. Later however, there was some small improvement and prices mostly finished around previous closing levels.

Hopes of peace in China brought in buyers of Chinese issues in the Foreign Bond Market. Gains up two points were shown. Chinese banking shares also reflected improvement in sentiment.

Some bear closing assisted South African minings. Prices of developers responded to slective demand. Dividend payers remained steady to occasionally easier.

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 4.

Rajkot Silver Maha 177/4/0, Rajkot Sugar Maha 88/9/0, Rajkot Aranda January 130/12/0, Dhoraji Silver Maha 177/4/0, Dhoraji Aronda Januasy 130/12/0, Jamnagar Silver Posh 177/14/0, Jamnagar Aranda January 130/13/0.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Jan. 4.

Wheat 27 24, Gram 14, Barley 15, Bejhar 13/12, Maize 15/8, Bajra 16/4, Juwar 14, Guwar 12/12, Matar 13, Arhar 13/5, Urad 18/8, Moong 20 22, Masoor 15 16, Gur New 11/2, Shakar 12/8, Crystal 34/8, Khandsari Fagan Future 9/12/6, Opened 9/14. Quiet.

Sarson 24, Taraseed 21 19, Oil 67, Oilcake 7/12, Cottonseed 14/4 13/8, Groundnut 13/8 14/4, Oats 10/8, Bardana Ready 127, Red 117/8, Chet 112, Jany. 126/8, April 123/8.

Silver Forward 166/12, Gold 111/4. Quiet.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

Cotton Ready Sind NT 85, Punjab 289, F 93, Four F 74, New Crop NT Roller Ready Delivery 84/8 to 85, Sawgin 89/8 to 90. Market steady with good demand.

Yesterday's business totalled about 4 198 bales, Arrivals from upcountry 29.181 bales, Exports 7,598 bals out of which 3,698 bales for Bombay 3,000 bales, Tuticorin, 400 bales Calcutta, 400 bales Madras, 100 bales for Liverpool.

Cottonseed NT Ready 8, Do. New Crop 8/14, Dessi 11/8, Rapeseed 180.

Market steadier with good demand.

Yesterday's arrivals from upcountry 1,23,052 mds., Exports 18,032 bags, for Cutch, Kathiawar, Cochin, Calicut.

Gold Tejabi 106, Sovereigns 68/8, Silver Coins 121. Market steady owing to moderate demands from upcountry.

Stock Exchange quotations unchanged.

Cutch Hundi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Jan. 4.

Hindi Buying	303
Hindi Selling	304
Gold	Rs. 109-0
Silver	Rs. 171-0

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Previous Closing	32.20
Today's Opening	32.17
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	32.18
Difference	+2

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Ready	178	0
Gold Ready	113	2
Sovereign	74	4

EXUECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May 616 0

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan 4

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 33-3/8

General Motors dol. 57-5/8.

United States Steel Common dol 69-1/8.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

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Business MAN'S DIARY

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

According to the latest figures available in 1945 the total employment in factories was 26,42,977 persons against 3,16,816 in 1892. There were 17,51,137 persons engaged in factories in the year 1939. Labour in textile mills forms the largest group. In unregulated factories such as "bidi" works the total must be about 9 milion men. In 1944 State owned and State managed railway employed 8,13,217 persons.

PAYMENT OF SHARE VALUES

It is reported that shareholders of the Reserve Bank will be paid in 3 per cent Bond. Some shareholders say that they had paid cash and now why they should accept bonds. It is natural that the Government ought to have given a deep thought to this problem and some option either payment in cash or bonds should have been given. The amount involved is not such a huge one to upset Government finances but it lays a new principle which may undermine confidence of ignorant investors.

BEARS ACTIVE IN DALAL STREET

It was another day of a surprise for Bulls in the Dalal Street. Bears were aggressive in their action and managed a sharp drop of Rs. 60/- in Tata Steel Defds. There was no fresh development to justify the sharp drop but in speculative markets such fights for supremacy are not uncommon. Before the X'Mas Holidays, the market was covered up and non-existence of short interest rendered technical position weak. Today towards the close there was utter absence of support and prices downturned without any important selling pressure. This shows a state of nervousness and weak Bulls were compelled to unload on an unwilling market. Those, who have experience of Dalal Street, know it well that the behaviour of stock market in the opening days of a New Year is tricky.

CITY MARKETS

Cotton market was firm. Shorts in May option were transferring to distant deliveries. Bullion market was steady with restricted business. Castorseeds moved up on heavy short covering and bulying by a leading Bull operator.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

	Bales
Exports by rail from 1st September to 30th December 1948	434140
	434140
Same period last year	356250
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 30th December 1948	307551
Same time last year	810250

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:

Government of India loans three per cent 1948 99/5 three per cent 1966 to 99/15/6 Government of Travancore three per cent 1952/54 102/8 Government of Madras three per cent 1956 100/14 three per cent 1960 101/2.

BANKS: Travancore 18/8.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan Cd 16 Mysore 47/12 Travancore 9/4.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 4/8 Neilgherries A D 1/6 Ueriakaramalai C D 21/12 Pulneigodes 1/3 Thirumbadi 2/9 T R and T Co. 6/11 Valkundan 1/4 Waterside 2/9.

TEXTILES: Balasubramania 41 Bangalore Woollen 240 Buckinghams 108 Cambodias 9 Coimbatore C M 108 12 Coimbatore Pioneer 109 Coimbatore Spgs 44/6 Janardhanas 46/8 Lakshmis 64/8 Madurai 43/8 Metturs 312/6 Mysore Spun 7 Radhakrishnas 134/6 Rajalakshmis 55 Ranga Vilas 44 Thiru Rayons 4/14 Trichinopoly 11/8 Varaninas 101/8.

MISCELLANEOUS. Andhra Cements 63 Ashok 82 Mettur Chem X D 8/4 Mettur Chem Prefs 104 Mysore Chem Fertz X D 7/9 Mysore Chem and Fertz X D 7/9 Mysore Paper 11/12 Spencer 11/8.

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Malta daily cwts	176 to 178
Tellan per cdy	910 to 915

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Jan. 4

Inferior	88 0 0
Medium	95 0 0
January	31 8 0
March	31 0 0
Arrivals Bags	3810

Gur Prices

BOMBAY, Jan. 4

Bellapur New	100 to 105
Bellapur Old	65 to 75
Sangli Kolhapur	115 to 130

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

U S price of foreign silver 70 cents

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Silver spot and forward both	42-1/2 d.
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

Industries Advisory Council Meeting

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API). The Central Advisory Council of Industries recently set up by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, will hold its first session in New Delhi on January 24 and 25, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee will preside.

The Council will discuss the present industrial situation in the country with particular reference to the trends of industrial production during 1948 and the extent to which measures recently taken to step-up production have been effective. The discussion will also include a review of transport problems in relation to industry and of import and export policy as far it concerns Indian industry.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Jan 3.

London Australian wheat	99/3 Jan/Feb qtd.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

HEAVY SELLING IN TATA STEEL SHARES RESULTS IN BIG DROP

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled easy to-day with further selling. At the opening there was some short covering which resulted in moderate improvement which was short-lived and under renewed selling prices again declined.

It seems that some operators are inclined to sell as the recent improvement in Steel shares was mostly due to professional activity. These professional operators are still long and with technical correction, the market is likely to improve. However the market acts cautiously and price movement remains confined to a narrow range. The recent rise in Steel shares attracted profit-taking while Mill shares remain neglected.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1647 and improved at Rs. 1660 but declined at Rs. 1642. Ordinary shares opened at Rs 306 and quietened at Rs. 305. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 996 and were quoted at Rs. 993

The market remained easy with increased selling in Tata Steel Defds., which recorded a sharp decline of Rs. 48 and Rs 1,600 ordinary shares were also pressed down at Rs. 299. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 987/8, while Kohinoors after opening at Rs. 282 declined at Rs. 278. Swadeshi shares were done at Rs. 283/8 while Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 181. Belapurs were placed at Rs. 239 and Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 19/5. Closing tone was easy.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	985 0
Kohinoor Mills (6)	278 8
Swadeshi Mills (22)	281 0
Central India Mills (4)	251 0
Simplex Mills (S) XD	175 8
New Great Eastern (10)	161 0
Meyer (12)	127 8
Indore (9 plus 3)	178 12
Gokak Mills (20) XD	271 0
Century Spinning (15)	232 8
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	148 0
India Bleaching (6)	157 0
Swan Mills (20)	322 0
Finlay Mills (1)	268 0
Morarji Goculdas (6)	502 8
Edward Sassoon (3) XR	235 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 0 6
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	11 10
India United Defd.	1 9
Madhusudan Mills (15)	200 0
Podar (S)	161 4
Khatau Makanji (8)	215 0
Indore Coupon	87 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord (14)	297 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15-0)	1587 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	134 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (5)	154 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	323 12
Belapur Sugar (12)	238 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-4)	30 0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	19 3
Premier Construction	140 0
Tata Chemical	12 13
Tata Oil (2)	56 0
Indian Iron (0-12)	24 10
Bengal Steel (08-0)	21 8
British India Corp. (0-10)	8 7
Wimco	275 0
Alcock	291 4
Belapur Coupon	61 8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	70 0
Phoenix Mills (50)	447 8
Indian Manufacturing XD	4350 0
Koorla Mills (S)	131 4
David Mills (6)	181 4
New City Mills (10)	183 12
Minerva Mills (12)	1217 8
Bradbury Mills (12)	587 8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 0
Bharat Mills (2)	33 12
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	15 0
Model Mills (12-8) XD	180 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25) XD	617 8
Vishnu Cotton (8) XD	227 8
Western India (40)	4095 0
Standard Mills (15)	245 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	11 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4290 0
Tata Mills (3)	59 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	268 12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	77 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	13 1
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47 0
Srinivas Mills (S)	175 0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	100 0
Berar Mills	305 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
Colaba Land Coupon	42 0
New Great New	142 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (4-4-0)	154 0
Andhra Valley (45)	1430 0
Tata Power (50)	1510 0
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115 10
Ahmedabad New	12 8
Surat Electricity (2-8)	140 0
Karachi Electric (2)	126 4
Broach (0-5)	10 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 4
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (S)	151 4
Bombay Suburban (3) XD	143 4
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1787 8
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	443 2
Central Bank Old (1-8)	86 4
Central Bank New (1-8)	85 0
Bank of India (4) XR	189 0
Union Bank of India (0-5)	7 15
Bank of Baroda	148 8
Habib Bank (4)	158 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52 0
United Commercial (1-8)	62 4
Hindustan Commercial	48 12
Jaipur Bank (176)	37 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Exchange Bank (1-8)	29 8
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125) XD	4700 0
Empire (10)	678 0
New India (1-8)	56 0
Jupiter (1-4)	21 0
Vulcan (0-10)	11 8
Indian Mercantile (2)	39 8
Universal (0-4)	13 4
B I G (1)	19 3
Industrial and Prudential	29 4
Neptune Assurance	7 0
New Great	35 0
All-India General	17 8
RAILWAY SHARES	
Central Provinces (1-14)	111 0
Pachora Jamner Rly (2-8)	120 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Bombay Steamer (1) XD	432 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	119 6
Burma Petrol	1 9
Mackenzie (6)	92 8
Port Canning (3)	69 8
Kemp and Co. (30)	442 8
Kemp and Co. (New)	462 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	83 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	32 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21 0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	145 0
Supreme India XR	123 12
Jam Wire (6)	67 8
Bombay Uganda	89 0
Bombay Motor Cycle	39 8
Indian Cement (1937)	25 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	155 0
United Motor	74 0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	144 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002 8
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	95 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Prince of Wales Press	610 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	190 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1255 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1302 8
Hydro Electric (7)	122 8
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 12
Central India (5)	632 8
Swadeshi Mills	128 12
Vishnu Mills (7)	632 8
Lakshmi Mills	277 8
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	108 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	117 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	325 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136 4
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	120 0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	116 4
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	133 12
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	104 0
Morarji	104 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101 10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Indian Copper (1-9)	2-6-6
Burma Corporation	3 1
New Victoria Mill	3 0
New Victoria Pref.	5 0
Phalton Sugar (8)	120 0
Gold Mohur (20)	280 0
New Kaiser-Hind	390 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	150 0
Osmanshahri Mills (10) Nom	280 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	330 0
Air Service XR	8 8
Ambica Air Lines	10 0
Air India (100)	106 4
Hind Motor	5 11
India Steam	9 13

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 10
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 9
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 15
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97-2-6
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99 10
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99-9-6
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98 0
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99 4
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99 4
3 per cent 1951-54	101 5
3 per cent 1953-55	101 12
3 per cent 1957	101-5-6
3 per cent 1959-61	101 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 5
3 per cent 1966-68	100 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100-0-6
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 12
3 per cent 1960-70	110 12
3 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104 4
3 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 2
3 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115 12
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	98 2
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 2
3 per cent Punjab 1948	98 14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 12
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 4
3 per cent U P 1952	100 4
3 per cent C P 1952	100 8
3 per cent N W F 1952	99 10
3 per cent U P 1961-66	100 0
3 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111 0
5 per cent Bom Mumi 1959	114 8
6 per cent Bom Mun 1954	114 8
3 1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	100 14
3 K P I	114 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Tata Ordinary 247/8 Tata Deferred 1587/8 Indian Iron 24/10 Steel Corpn of Bengal 21/8 Bombay Dyeing 785 Central India 251/4 Gokak 271/4 Kohinoor 278/12 Simplex 175/8 Swadeshi 281/4 Tata Power 1510 Associated Cement 154/6 Belapur 238/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 323/12 Scindia 19/3 Central Bank 86/4 New India 56 Tata 2nd Pref. 134/6.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The local cotton market was firm with further support. As pointed out before, the statistical position of cotton is strong and there is utter scarcity of offerings as well as hedge selling.

The Government control and fixation of ceiling prices are checking any marked improvement. Cotton on its own merit is cheap as compared with prices of foreign growth.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 616/4 for May delivery and advanced at Rs. 618/4. As pointed out before it appears as each delivery matures, prices would reach the ceiling level. Later on there was moderate selling and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:

ICC February	620 0 0
ICC May	615 12 0
ICC July	616 0 0
ICC September	616 0 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

May Highest 616-1/2 Lowest 614-1/2 Closing 616-1/2

July Highest 616-3/4 Lowest 615 Closing 616-3/4

September Highest 616-3/4 Lowest 615-1/4 Closing 616-3/4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

KARNAK	
Karnak January	91.65—25
Karnak March	89.65+65
Ashmouni February	56.95—9 0
Asmouni April	5680—110

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Febuary Contract is 818 at points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON MARKET

Id-e-Miladi 12th January Wednesday whole holiday.

Makar Sankranti 14th January Friday Trading permitted from 12-30 to 2 p.m. Sewri closed (Half Holiday).

SETTLEMENT DAYS IN COTTON

SETTLEMENT RATES TO BE FIXED ON

Friday 7th January
Friday 14th January
Friday 21st January
Friday 28th January

SETTLEMENT DAYS ON

Wednesday, 5th January
Tuesday, 11th January
Tuesday, 18th January
Tuesday, 25th January
Tuesday 1st February.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, January 4.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with a small turnover.

Without speculative activity prices are moving within a narrow range. There was a general expectation that forward business may be resumed by the third week but now these expectations seem to have little hope as Government sanction is not likely to come soon.

Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	178 8 0
Ready Gold	113 4 0
Sovereigns	74 4 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, January 4.

The produce market ruled very steady today on increased buying. After yesterday's sharp decline there was moderate short covering and some bulls were supporting the market.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 129 and quickly advanced on covering and moderate buying at Rs. 129 14. At this level there was cessation of buying and with renewed liquidation the market declined at Rs. 129/8. Groundnuts and linseed sections were steady. There was persistent buying by bulls and castorseeds May delivery advanced at Rs 130-12.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	34 4 0
Coromandal	33 12 0
Bold ready	33 12 0
Bold Dec-Jan.	33 10 0
Bold Feb-March	33 10 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
Ready	27 8 0
May delivery	130 11 0
LINSEEDS—	
Ready	26 13 0
Feb-March	26 13 0
GROUNDNUT OILS—	
Ready Mills	19 6 0
January	19 5 0
February	19 5 0
Linseed Oil	16 12 0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19 0 0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17 8 0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	79-15/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-7/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	39
London Reg.	102-1/2
National Bank of India	39

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,503.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 267/8 68/12
Apollo 3/0/6
Bharat 34 33/12
B Dyeing 996/4 92/8 1001/4 985
C India 252 52/8 51
Century 231/4 32/8
Finlay 267 70 68
Gokak 272 73 71 73 70 71
I U Defd 1/10 1/9
I U Ord 11/12 11/11/6 11/12 11/10
Indore 180 81/4 78/12
Khatau 215
Kohinoor 283 81/4 84/8 78/8
Madhusudan 200
Meyer 127/8
Model 182/8 80
Morarji 502/8
Mysore 172/8
New City 183/12
New Great 162/3 63 61
Sassoon Cotton 11/8
Simplex 184 83 84 75/8
Swadeshi 285/8 85 85/8 81
Tata Mills 59/8 59
C P Rly. 111

BANKS

Central 86/8 87 86/4
C A New 85
Habib 166
Imperial Old 1800 1785 87/8
Imperial New 443/2
India 190 89
Union 7/15
U Commercial 62/4

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 115 16/4 15/10
Andhra Valley 1430
Suburban 143/4
Karachi 126/4
Surat 140
Hydro 152/8 54
Hydro Pref 122/5
Power 1510

INSURANCE

Jupiter 21
New India 57/8 56

STEAMER

B Steam 426/4 23/12
Scindia 19/4/6 193R/6 19/9 19/8

STEEL

B Steel 21/10 22/4 21/8
I Iron 24/15 25/5 24/10
Tata Defd 1645 42/8 61/4 1587/8
Tata Ord 305 4 8 297
Tata IInd Pref 136 34/12 35 34/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 292/8 91/4
A C C Old 155 55/8 54
A C C New 144/4 45
Belapur 238 39/8 38
R B Old 323/12 25 23/12
B B New 119/6 18/12
S B Petrol 1/8 1/7/9 1/8
I Bleaching 157
I I Trust 84/8 83
P Const 141/8 40/8 42/12 39/8 40/8 40
P 1st Pref 118
Shivrajpur 29/12 30
Tata Chem 12/14 12/15 12/13 12/14 12/13
Tata Oil 55/8 56
Wimco 271/4 75

SPECIAL

B I Corporation 8/7/3 8/7
Indore Coupon 86 85/8 87
Belapur Coupon 60/8 61/8

Talk Of Further Deflation Depresses N. Y. Cotton

IRREGULARLY LOWER PRICE TENDENCY IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Cotton: Opening losses were extended owing to increased liquidation and hedges attributable to the uncertainties in connection with new congress talk of further deflation and disappointment at the trend of cotton consumption.

Slight recoveries on scattered millbuying and covering were short lived with some further selling stimulated by easiness in securities and indifferent trade demand.

Increased mill buying and short covering brought a temporary recovery with the sentiment possibly helped by technical considerations and agitation for a new Farmbill with flexible parity formula removed. Finally prices again declined on renewed commission house selling. The market closed barely steady. Sales are estimated at 225,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 3

March	32.20—13
March Highest	32.29—04
March Lowest	32.10—23
May	31.94—19
July	30.92—18
October	28.44—14
Middling Spot	32.88—13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK Jan. 3.

March	32.14—16
May	31.93—13
July	30.91—16
October	28.44—08
Middling Spot	32.00—

WALL STREET MARKET.

Stocks: The market was again showing irregularly lower tendencies of fractions to a dollar or more headed by leading motors, minings, steels, rails, oils, chemicals and textiles. Trading however showed only occasional signs of enlarging with numerous operators awaiting President Truman's message and digesting the year end statements. The averages were Industrials 175.00 and Rails 51.89.

Sporadic selective rallying attempts were quickly contained as Washington uncertainties outweighed further good earnings dividends. Into the fifth hour the market was fluctuating around midday level. Paucity of demand attracted somewhat freer offerings and price sagged to new lows for the day with losses of fractions to two dollars liberally distributed. The session closed easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Early sell off was largely due to increased hedges and liquidation, the latter in response to easier outwide markets and Washington uncertainties.

Prices rallied on improved commercial demand partly against sales of cash grains to the CCC and local short covering as well as lessening selling pressure. Mills purchased wheat on expectations that the production and marketing administration may seek flour early this week for January shipment.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

May	2.27-1/8
July	2.10-1/4
September	2.10-1/8
December	Unquoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Jan 3.

1 F London on:		
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montera 1	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50	

Shipping News

IMPORTS

S.S. ROTI

From New York: 100 bags casein, 45 bales wraping paper.

From New Orleance: 340 bales high density compressed cotton, 77 boxes laquer, 700 bags carbon black, 200 bags ground mica, 2426 drums lubricating oil.

From Hoston Texas: 900 drums filter bale oil, 150 drums light diesel oil, 37 cases carbon black, 110 crates hinges and spares.

From Port Arthur: 3360 drums lubricating oil, 110 drums lubricating grease.

S.S. TREVAYLOR

From Hongkong: '00 cases resin, 114 coils manila paper, 250 bags cassia ligma, 63 bdls strawseeds, 400 bdls cassia, 155 cases torches.

From Singapore: 1923 bales rubber, 336 ales rayon viscose yarn, 308 cases rayon yarn.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S.S. SALVOR

To Trieste: 155 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson and Son.

S.S. DARA

To Basrah: 61 bales buffscle leather—The U. P. Tannery Co. Ltd. 15 bales hand loom cotton piecegoods—Miscellaneous Shippers. 20 cases glass bottles—Bombay Perfumery Works. 140 bales cotton waste—C. Damodar and Co.

To Bahrein: 6 cases leather goods—A. Hatimbhoy.

S.S. JALAUSHA

To Karachi: 10 baskets bidies—T Bhikabhoy. 60 bdls cane sticks—P. C. Ebrahim.

To Antwerp: 50 bales cottonwaste Dalmia and Co. Ltd.

S.S. OKLAND

To Portsaid: 136 ags henna powder—K Shamlal. 40 cases rubber toys—M. C. Mehta and Co.

To Rotterdam: 200 bales cotton-waste—M. Chandulal and Co.

S.S. VIRGINIA MAY

To Karachi: 9 cases printed stationery—The Commercial Printing Press.

S.S. AMRA

To Mombassa: 30 bags cumminseeds—J. Himatlal and Co.

S.S. TREVOSE

To Sydney: 15 cases hairdye—Sigwe Trading Co. (India), 75 bales cotton-waste—Jain and Co.

S.S. EVERETT

To Penang: 50 bales collar absorbant—Diamond Surgical dressing works.

S.S. BISHAN HILL

To Colombo: 58 bags glass bottles—V. Harkishandas and Co.

S.S. CITY OF GLASGOW

To Manchester: 100 bales cotton-waste—C. Jairam, 100 bales cotton-waste—G. M. Vyas and Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S.S. ST. CROIX from Copenhagen with general cargo on Jan. 3.

S.S. PORLOCK HILL from Mozambique with general cargo on Jan. 3.

S.S. TRANSOMAN from Abadan with fuel oil on Dec. 31.

S.S. KUYERMITES from Calcutta with coal on Jan. 4.

S.S. TALMA from Cochin with general cargo on Jan. 4.

S.S. CITY OF STAFFORD from Montreal with general cargo on Jan. 4.

S.S. LOMBOK from Vancouver with general cargo on Jan. 4.

DEPARTURES

S.S. GAMARIA for Karachi with general cargo on Jan. 3.

S.S. TAIREA for Durban with general cargo on Jan. 3.

S.S. STREEFKERK for Calcutta with general cargo on Jan. 4.

S.S. EDWARD GRIEG for Calcutta with general cargo on Jan. 4.

S.S. STEEL ARCHITECT for Calcutta with general cargo on Jan. 4.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Agency:

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY:

From U. S. Pacific Coast:

s.s. "Manx Fisher" Due 29th Jan.
s.s. "Sarangan" Due 1st Feb.

From U. S. Atlantic Coast:

s.s. "Hoegh Silverstar" Due 13th Jan. s.s. "Tjipanas" Due 15th Jan.

From Rotterdam/Antwerp:

s.s. "Leersum" Due 25th Jan.

From Persian Gulf via Karachi:

s.s. "Lutterkerk" Due 5th Jan. s.s. "Hoegh Merchant" Due 16th Jan.

From Italy:

s.s. "Taurinia" Due 25th Jan.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY:

For Calcutta via Colombo:

s.s. "Duino" Sails 10th Jan. s.s "Leopoldskerk" Sails 11th Jan. s.s. "Rotti" Sails 16th Jan. s.s. "Kongsberg" Sails 16th Jan. s.s. "Leersum" Sails 8th Feb.

For U. S. Pacific Coast:

s.s. "Hoegh Merchant" Sails 23rd Jan.

For Italy:

s.s. "Salvore" Sails 7th Jan. s.s. "Taurinia" Sails 31st Jan.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi:

s.s. "Lombok" Sails 18th Jan. s.s. "Sarangan" Sails 12th Feb.

For Mediterranean and North Continental Ports:

s.s. "Lutterkerk" Sails 10th Jan.

For Australia:

s.s. "Hoegh Silverstar" Sails 22nd Jan.

For Marseilles/Le Havre:

s.s. "St. Mere Eglise" Sails 7th Jan.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet But Steady

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4

The market ruled quiet but steady and only a limited business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 2.30 P.M:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three percent loan 1986 99/9 three percent loan 1966/68 100/3 three percent loan 1959/61 101/13 slot three percent loan 1970/75 100/- slot three percent loan 1957 101/4 three percent loan 1951/54 101/5 slots four percent loan 1960/70 110/5slots

BANKS: Bharat Bank 4/1 Hindustan Mercantile bank 22/12

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpore ordy 28/8 (exdiv) Canpore Textiles 10/8 New Victoria pref 5/1.

COALS: Bengal 442/- Bhalgora 8/4 Deoli 7/6 ct Burrakur 24/11 Dhemo Main 14/13 New Membhoom 22/2 South Caranpura 28/12 Khas Kajora 24/8 slot Talcher 4/7

JUTES: Agarpara 25/8 Alliance 221/8 Auckland 140/- Champdany 192/- Naihati 135/- SL Presidency 6/8 Howrah 28/2 bally 247/- National 27/8 Standard 222/-

MININGS: Burma corp 3/3 Consolidated tin annas fifteen Indian Copper 2/6 Tavoy tin annas thirteen

ENGINEERINGS: Indian iron 24/12 Exdiv Jessop and Co 18/2 Steel Corp 21/12 Textile Machinery 7/14

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone valley cement 7/-Calcutta electric 21/12 Alluminium corp 5/8 Angelo Bros 20/- Balmer Lawrie 336 Bic 8/9 Indian National Airways Ord 6/10ct Jardine Henderson 171/8 Martin Burn 14/4 National tobacco 23/6 British Burma petrol 1/6 Shree Gopal Paper 10/14 India paper pulp 142/- Titaghur paper 37/6 Midnapore Zemindary 74/8 India steamship 9/11

SUGARS: Carew and Co 10/- Champaran 27/14 New Savan 9/9 Raza 17/13

TEAS: Bishnauth 37/10 Baghmari 16/4 CTB Rubrugarh 16/4 ct Gohpur 35/-ct Dimakusi pref 16/- Hasimara 50/4 Namburnadi 8/14 Soon 14/7 (API).

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, January 4.

Market after erratic fluctuations developed sagging tendency particularly in steel shares. Textiles were steady comparatively.

Calico opened 1199, highest 1208 lowest 1193 closed 1202.

Arvind opened 1455 highest 1458 lowest 1447 closed 1452.

Ambika opened 388 highest 389 lowest 382 closed 385.

Deferred opened 1642 highest 1659 lowest 1586 closed 1601.

No business in cash scrips.

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

	Pcs.
Per Yard Ready	112-1/2
Jan/March	114
BAGS 100 Ready	128 0 0
Jan/March	121 0 0

Government Of India Treasury Bills

During the week ended the 31st December, 1948, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,21.50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan 3.

American Telephone and Telegraph	149-7/8
Amerex Holding Cc.	21-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-3/8
Chase National Bank	33-1/2
Sinclair Oil	21-5/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	47 exdiv.
General Electric Co.	38-3/8
General Motors	57-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	63-1/4 correct
International Nickel	29-5/8
National City Bank of New York	38-3/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	12
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-5/8
Texas Corporation	52-1/2
Union Carbide	40
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42
U S Steel Corporation Common	69-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	15-1/8

MELBOURNE January 3. (Reuter): Australian-built Vampire jet fighter aircraft are expected to replace Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs from next March, it was learned here today.

The actual speed of the Australian Vampire is not yet known, but it is expected to out-perform the British model by reason of its more powerful Rolls Royce nine engine.

The Goblin engine which it was originally planned to install in the Australian-built plane would have given it a maximum speed of 485 miles per hour.

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STEADY PROGRESS IN TACKLING TRANSPORT PROBLEM

Move To Develop Alternative Methods To Relieve Congestion

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Transport, told the Indian Merchants' Chamber today that in tackling the problem of transport shortage, Government had "not only turned the corner" but were "making steady progress".

Mr. Ayyangar, who was replying to a reception given by the Chamber in honour of him and Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport, while granting that the present transport facilities were not adequate, said it had to be conceded that within the last two months Government had "rationalised the transport system to a great extent".

The Minister promised "it would be our endeavour to do all we can to improve the present condition" and added that, meanwhile, "we must make the best use of what we have".

RELIEVING CONGESTION

Mr. Ayyangar said that in order to relieve the congestion in the railways, Government of India were at present considering the question of developing alternative forms of transport. The improvement of road transport in the country was engaging their attention and Mr. Santhanam, Minister of State, was "keenly interested in the problem".

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, commenting on the "ancient character of the Indian Railways Act", to which a reference was made by the President of the Chamber in his speech, said that the Act needed overhauling. He added that Government had also to consider the setting up of a proper authority for managing the railway.

Referring to the suggestion made by the President that the railways should be run by a public Corporation, Mr Ayyangar said that it was an idea which had found acceptance in many foreign countries and which was engaging the attention of politicians and constitutional experts in this country. But while the provision for the creation of such a Corporation existed in the 1935 Act, in the new constitution no such provision was made. "However, matters of this nature can be left to legislation by the new parliament when the new constitution comes into force." Mr Ayyangar added, "We cannot copy the legislation adopted in Britain or any other country. We shall have to make changes with due regard to the peculiar conditions existing in India".

'PRIORITY' SYSTEM

On the present system of "priority" existing in railways, the Minister said that it had to continue for some time more while the shortage of transport existed.

The Transport Minister referred to "a cursory glance" he had of the Bombay Port and said that "a great deal has to be done" for its improvement. Much damage was done by the 1944 explosion and the recent cyclone and this had to be repaired. He said that the creation of a machinery for the systematic co-ordination in movement of goods between the Port and the railways was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. Santhanam, who spoke next asked the business community to give the Government concrete suggestions for improvement of the transport situation and not send complaints. He said since businessmen were in a position to understand the situation even better than the Government, it should be possible for them to make useful suggestions.

Mr. Santhanam stressed the need for close co-operation between railways and the business community.

Referring to the shortage of petrol, Mr. Santhanam said that while the demand was 75 to 80 million gallons per quarter, the import was only 37 million gallons.

RAMDAS KILACHAND'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, welcoming the Transport Minister and the Minister of State, stressed the necessity for fundamental changes in the present position of the railways in being a direct departmental activity of the Government of India. He said that being essentially a commercial activity, the railways should be managed and run on commercial principles and suggested that an 'adhoc' corporation might be formed as a solution to the problem. While drawing the attention of the Minister to the shortage of transport facilities he expressed the view that the control on the movement of goods over railways under a system of priority had not achieved the desired results and readjustment to the normal position could be quickly made possible only by scrapping the system.

Mr. Kilachand made a reference to the congestion in the Bombay Docks and said that it had led to serious disorganisation of normal trade activities. He said that although concerted attempts were being made to clear the congestion, a long-term solution of the problem had to be sought by permanent improvements in the facilities and the accommodation in the Port.

Among those who were present at the reception were Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. G. L. Mehta, Chairman of the Tariff Board, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ivor Jehu, Editor of the "Times of India," Mr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi and Mr. V. S. Bhide, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

Conrol Over Quinine To Be Lifted

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Jan. 4

It is learnt from trade circles that control over quinine will be lifted from February as supply situation has improved.

A. I. R. As Medium Of Education

SHRI DIWAKAR'S VIEWS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

All India Radio's role in educating the masses while providing entertainment was emphasized by Shri R. R. Diwakar, India's Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, while addressing artistes and staff of the Bombay Station of A.I.R. this afternoon.

He said that A.I.R.'s external services were already covering the Far East, the Middle East and many English speaking countries, but its activities had yet to be extended in order to tell the world at large what India and her culture stood for.

Mr. Diwakar observed that the A.I.R. had to perform the two-fold function of educating and entertaining the masses.

Outlining the potentialities of A.I.R. as a medium of offering entertainment in an educative way, Shri Diwakar observed that education thus imparted would not be a burden but a joy. He appealed to the staff of A.I.R. to make their institution as useful and effective as possible by meeting all rational popular demands in giving the necessary education and entertainment to their listeners.

Shri R. R. Diwakar arrived here on Tuesday morning from Hubli and will be staying in the city for three days.

DIWAKAR'S ADVICE TO KANNADIGAS

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting to the Government of India, told a gathering of Kannadigas at the Greens Hotel this evening that all the people in India belong to the one large family of the whole Indian nation and all of them should serve the greater cause of their country.

Mr Diwakar was speaking at a reception arranged in his honour by the United Karnatak Sangh of Bombay and was well attended by the Kannada-speaking audience.

Mr. Justice R. A. Jahagirdar, President of the Sangh, was in the chair. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was present on the occasion by special invitation.

Mr. Diwakar said that whatever honour was done to him was not an honour to an individual but to the whole Karnatak as such. He reminded them that their task, through freedom was achieved, not yet complete. A vital task awaited them, namely, that of serving the nation for a still greater glory and for the fulfilment of those noble ideals taught to them by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, he added.

Mr Justice Jahagirdar, welcoming Mr. Diwakar paid tribute to his long record of service and sacrifice for the cause of freedom of the country.

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Diwakar's Talk To Hubli And Dharwar Journalists

HUBLI Jan. 3 (API.) Mr. R R Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, was given a reception by the working journalists of Hubli and Dharwar here today.

The minister in a brief talk brought home to the journalists the high ideals of the journalism and said that he considered it as the best means of service to the country. He then formally opened "the Dharwar District Journalists Association".

Later Mr. Diwakar paid a visit to the local commerce and engineering colleges and addressed the students.

S. AFRICA BANS AIR PASSAGE TO INDIANS

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The South African Government have banned the passage of Indian and Pakistan nationals by air through the Union unless they hold a written permit from the Government to enter the Union.

This was disclosed today by the issue of a circular by south African airways, the State-owned airpline, announcing they could not accept bookings for such passengers on aircraft bound to or through South Africa.

The circular said: "We are informed that in view of the current relations between South Africa and India and Pakistan, nationals of Asian countries must not be booked to or through South African territory without the South African Government's permission.

"This regulation will not apply in instances where such passengers are already domiciled in the Union and are in possession of a South African passport."

Administrator Appointed For Sirohi

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

All conjectures regarding the fate of Sirohi State, bordering north Gujarat have now come to an end as Mr. Prembhai Patel, Supply Officer, Ahmedabad District, has been appointed as Administrator by the Bombay Government. He has left for Sirohi to take charge. It must be remembered in this connection that the Rajputana Congress has strongly demanded Sirohi's merger with the Rajputana Union; but India Government has decided otherwise.

KARACHI, Jan. 4 (API): The Governor-General of Pakistan has prorogued the session of the Constituent Assembly (legislature) of Pakistan, says a press Communique.

PANDIT NEHRU, PHOTOGRAPHED WITH BEGUM ALI YAR JUNG, WIFE OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

Burma's Independence Anniversary Celebrated In City

(Continued from Page 1.)

was unwise and suicidal in the present atomic age. Only those who were true nationalists realised that their own nation was a member of a large family of nations and acted upto that realisation.

U.N.O. ONLY HOPE

He was of opinion that the U.N.O. was the only hope of mankind. No doubt, it had failed on some occasions, an outstanding example being the case of Indonesia. Nevertheless, it was the only means of maintaining peace in the world. Its effectiveness would be felt only when each member nation surrendered its national sovereignty to it for the common good of the world.

Mr. Brelvi referred to the Conference of Asiatic Nations called by the Prime Minister of India. The suggestion had come from the Premier of Burma. It was but meet that all freedom loving nations should rally together to protest their freedom when it was endangered by actions like that of the Dutch in Indonesia. He had no doubt that the Conference would give the right lead and strengthen the hands of the U.N.O.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE

Mr Brelvi before concluding read a message sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Friends of Burma Society.

The message read:—"I am glad to learn of the formation of the Friends of Burma Society to foster better relations between India and Burma. It is inevitable that India and Burma should co-operate together for their mutual advantage and we must not forget this fact even though there might be occasional differences.

Therefore, it is a good thing for a Society of this kind to be formed and I wish it all success. It is fitting that it should celebrate the first anniversary of Burma's Independence and I send it all my good wishes".

STRIVE FOR PEACE

Mr. Morarji Desai said that India and Burma had been long together under one Government though it was not our own Government and, the two countries came much closer. That contact had created relations which could never be forgotten. He recollected the discussions he had with the late Aung San, when he came to India as the leader of the youth movement of Burma.

Though India and Burma had to be always together, there was no need that either should take advantage of the other. If that was done there was not the slightest doubt that there was a bright future in store for both countries.

Mr. Morarji Desai said that both countries had to realise the danger of war and strive to bring about world peace. At no time in the history of the world, people felt that war must be banished as they felt now. The end of one war brought in its wake another war and further travail.

It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that all countries should work together and towards that end both India and Burma could make great contributions.

India had no intention of profiting at the cost of any other country. Indians wanted to live their own life according to their own conceptions. If all countries did this there would be no wars.

He hoped that the time had arrived when the stronger nations had realised the folly of war and the desire to exploit other people. He agreed with Mr. Brelvi, that the hope of the world lay in the UNO. That hope would fructify if the UNO was made stronger than what it was. Indians would do their best towards that end. In the pursuit of that ideal India needed the cooperation of Burma.

In conclusion Mr. Desai said that in this country and in Burma, the people would not fail to carry out the preachings of their great prophets.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTES

Sir Maharaj Singh who spoke next said that he was in full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Society. He gave his reminescenses of his visit to Burma long ago. The country was full of great potentialities and its people were very attractive, he said. The female in Burma, said His Excellency, in a lighter vein played a higher part than the male. While the men sat smoking their long cheeroots and enjoyed life the womenfolk worked hard to maintain their husbands. In the same jocular strain, he wished that men in India had similar good fortune.

He knew how much Burma had suffered of late. The damage caused by the war had affected India's rice supplies from that country very badly.

He was glad to note that not only men of all communities but men representing all countries had come there to do honour to Burma on the first anniversary of her Independence.

He wished Burma well and regretted the death of her great men by assissination. In Tin Tut, he had lost a personal friend. He hoped that the relations between the two countries would be further cemented.

Mr. R. A. Bhimji raised a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

THAKIN NU'S MESSAGE

RANGOON, Jan 4. (Reuter): Prime Minister Thakin Nu of Burma told the nation on Burma's first independence anniversary today that the past year "has been marred by senseless insurrection that seared Burma's soul."

He urged the Burmese to endeavour to preserve and strengthen our national unity" and added that the maganamimity of the leaders of Burma's minority races "has stood as a bulwark against the evil forces of disruption".

Sao Shwe Thaik Sao, the President said, "in this first eventful year Burma has assumed a pattern of a modern state whose guiding principles are based on social security and political democracy".

The people of Burma had "triumphed in their endeavour to achieve freedom".

Attlee's Felicitations

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to-day sent their opposite numbers in Burma messages of congratulation on the first anniversary of the country's independence.

Mr. Attlee in a message to Premier Thakin Nu, said: "I send you and your colleagues my congratulations on the first anniversary of Burma's independence, and my good wishes for the future peace and prosperity of Burma and all her peoples."

Mr. Bevin's message, addressed to Foreign Minister U Kyaw Nyein, said: "On this, the first anniversary of Burma's independence, I send you and the Burmese people my hearty congratulations and good wishes for the future. I trust that the second year of Burma's independence will be one of progress and prosperity."

President's Message

RANGOON, Jan 4 (Reuter): Sao Shwe Thaik, the Burmese President urged his country in an independence message today to "renounce strife and animosity" and develop the qualities necessary for "constructive happiness among people."

Speaking from the balcony of the City Hall here, on the first anniversary of Burma's independence, he appealed to the various communal races to remember they were "people of Burma."

(The Burma Government is fighting both a Communist-led insurrection and a rebellion by the Karens—largest Burma minority, who demand autonomy).

Flag-Hoisting In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (API): A flag-hoisting ceremony was held at the Burmese Embassy today to commemorate the first anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma.

After the salutation of the flag, one minute's silence was observed as a mark of respect to those who fell in the fight for freedom.

"Tokyo Rose" To Stand Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (UPA). Mrs. Iva Toguri Daquino, Japan's "Madame Tokyo Rose" will go on trial for treason by Jan 16 despite her attorney's insistence that she is not an American citizen.

The trial date was set by Federal Judge Michael J. Roche when the 32-year-old California born Japanese woman appeared to plead not guilty to the treason charge.

Judge Roche denied three motions for dismissal by defence attorney Wayne Collins but granted the attorney the right to study the radio scripts held by government prosecutors.

Collin's plea for dismissal was based on his assertion that Mrs Daquino forfeited her American citizenship by marrying a Portuguese national in Japan during the war.

CHINA RECOGNISES S. KOREA

NANKING, Jan. 3. (Reuter): The Chinese Government has officially recognised the Government of the Korean Republic—set up in American occupied Southern Korea—as from January first, 1949, the foreign office announced here tonight.

A Chinese embassy will be established at Seoul, capital of the new State, to replace the present diplomatic mission, the announcement added.

Chinese Professors Appeal For Cease Fire

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuter): The Association of Chinese College Professors in Nanking today appealed direct to Mao Tse Tung, the Communist leader, urging political consultations for the formation of coalition Government.

Cursing the civil war as "a scourge abhorred by all Chinese people," the message appeal to both sides to cease fire immediately and welcomed mediation by friendly powers.

CEYLON'S GREETINGS TO BURMA

COLOMBO, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, has cabled to Premier Thakin Nu of Burma congratulations and good wishes on the first anniversary of the Independence of Burma.

"Although the past year has been one of difficulty, we have been happy to see the spirit of free Burma prevail, and we are confident that your country will eventually be a force for peace and goodwill among the free peoples of Asia and the world as a whole", the cable read.

Indian Envoy To Medan

NEW DELHI, Jan 4 (API): Mr. Gopal Das Seth has been appointed acting Vice-Consul at the Indian Vice-Consulate at Medan, capital of Sumatra, it is officially announced.

The Vice-Consulate was established on December 6, 1948.

WATER COLOURS EXHIBITION

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, former Mayor of Bombay, opened at Chetna on Tuesday, Exhibition of water colours by Baron Ehrenfels. Left to right, Baron Umar Ehrenfels, Mr. Sabavala, Mr. S. Dikshit (Chairman of Chetna) and Mr. S. Peerbhoy (Director of Chetna).

Indian Envoy Not To Leave For Holland

(Continued from Page 1.)

here by air today on his way to Batavia for special discussions with Dr. Louis Beel, Dutch Royal Commissioner in Indonesia.

M. Verduynen said that no one could stop the countries of Asia holding the conference on action on Indonesia, proposed by India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

But, he said, "some people might consider they were interfering," especially after the discussions on Indonesia in the Security Council.

General feeling in Holland, he stated, was that "law and order should be restored quickly". He hoped the Dutch K. L. M. service to the Far East, suspended because of a ban on their planes by India, Pakistan and Ceylon, would soon be resumed.

RAJA OF SURAKARTA LOYAL TO REPUBLIC

NEW DELHI, Jan 4. (UPI): A Press Note issued by the Indonesian Information Service says:

"Latest reports received in New Delhi said that the Dutch communique saying that the Sunan of Surakarta was co-operating with the Dutch was not true. The Sunan (Raja) has remained loyal to the Republic.

"The Republican Military Government of East Java, Soenegkono announced the recapture of Loenadjang, Probolinggo, Modjakerto, Modjosari, Sidosarjo, Grisee by Republican troops. There were further reports of heavy fighting throughout Java and Sumatra. The railway between Jakarta and Bandoeng had been destroyed by Republican guerillas.

3 U. S. FLIERS JAILED

BATAVIA, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Accused of gunrunning into Indonesia, three American fliers were today sentenced to imprisonment by a Dutch Court at Tanjongpiang in the Rhio Archipelago.

Albert Onstott, of Yuba city, California, was sentenced to four years imprisonment, Connie Segrist, of Gore, Oklahoma, to three years, and William Hallam, of Portland, Oregon, to one and a half years' imprisonment.

The four months they have already spent in detention was ordered to be considered as part of the sentences.

Indonesian Minister In Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 4 (API): Dr. A. A. Maramis, Finance Minister in the Hatta Cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia, arrived in Karachi from Paris on Tuesday morning. The Indonesian Minister is likely to stay here for about a week during which he will call on Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, and the Foreign Minister, Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan.

Dr. Maramis is also expected to visit India.

Freedom Of Movement For Military Observers

BATAVIA, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Dutch authorities have given the United Nations military observers immediate and complete freedom of movement in Java it was stated today.

The United Nations "Good Offices" Committee and the Consular Committee had been informed.

People IN THE NEWS

PANDIT NEHRU

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, left for Delhi today at 2 p.m. by plane.

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DR. PATTABHI

MADRAS, Jan. 4, (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, has programmed to tour Madras Province during the third week of January.

According to information received here, the Congress resident will arrive in Madras on January 11.

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SHANKERRAO DEO

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 4, (U.P.I.): Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress will arrive in Kolhapur on January 17 and stay here upto January 21.

It is understood Mr. Deo will attend Messrs. Korgaonkar Trust Meeting and also address a workers' meeting.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Governor of Bombay received the Hon. Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, the Hon. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Mr. T. K. Radhakrishnan, Mr. S. P. Gidwani, Mrs. Shavax Karanjia and Mr. Karanjia.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Burma Independence Day Celebrations organised by the Friends of Burma Society at the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he was received by Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Kunwar and Kunwarni Kamleshwar Dayal have arrived.

Rear Admiral Hall, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Bhat, Mahamahopadhya P. V. Kane, Sir Sultan and lady Chinoy, Mr. L. T. Gholap, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alva, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Ivor S. Jehu, Mr. and Mrs J. W. Quekett, Mr. C. F. Spurier, and Mr. J. M. Akhaney came to dinner.

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VICE-CONSULATE IN SUMATRA

Mr. Gopal Das Seth has been appointed Acting Vice-Consul at the Indian Vice-Consulate at Medan, Capital of Sumatra. The Vice-Consulate was established on Dec. 6, 1948.

Republican Move To Test Truman's Influence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. (Reuter): The United States eighty-first Congress opened its first six months session today with President Truman's Democratic Party, victors in last November elections, in control.

The Republican Party immediately decided to test the President's influence by fighting all Democrat-supported changes in the rules of the House of Representatives.

Medicos One Day Hunger In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan 4 (API) About a hundred students of the B. J. Medical college of Ahmedabad observed one day's hunger strike today as a protest against the increase in college fees.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT PLANES DROP PEACE LEAFLETS ON REDS

No Official Communist Reaction To Chiang's Appeal Yet

NANKING, Jan. 4. (Reuter): Chinese Government aircraft today showered "peace" leaflets on Communist armies threatening a new offensive against Nanking, where anxious officials were still seeking a way to open direct negotiations and end the civil war.

The pamphlets, dropped over the Central China front where more than a 1,000,000 Communists were reported massed, said the Government could carry on the war "but has chosen in the national interests to talk peace".

NO OFFICIAL RED REACTION TO CHIANG'S APPEAL

There was still no official Communist reaction to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's four day old peace appeal, in which he offered to step down from power.

The Generalissimo today unexpectedly visited Vice-President Li Tsung Wen, his constitutional successor. It was believed they discussed Chiang's possible resignation.

In Shanghai, it was reported that the Government, seaching for an acceptable mediator, might appeal to the "Young Marshall", Chang Hsweh Liang, who has been under detention since his kidnapping of Generalissimo Chiang 12 years ago.

SITUATION IN TANGKU UNCHANGED

There was night long skirmishing around the beleaguered North China stronghold of Tientsin. The Communist blockade was helped by freezing of the Haiho river on which the city stands.

A garrison spokesman said the situation at the nearby seaport of Tangku, threatened on all sides by the Communists, was unchanged.

General Fu Tso Yi, Government Commander-in-Chief in North China, was holding secret conference with his commanders, begun after Generalissimo Chiang's New Year peace message.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. MARINES

Official United States sources in Shanghai denied reports that 3,000 American Marines stationed at the Shantung Naval Base of Tsingtao were being withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESSES

Chinese press sources reported tonight that in Northern Shansi, Government troops were striking north from Tatung on the railway to Communist beset Peiping, 170 miles to the east.

They quoted Government sources for a claim that other Government troops driving from the eastern section of the same railway had occupied regions south-west of Tsining, 55 miles north of Tatung.

Shansi Government dispatches said forces from the garrison of the province's beleaguered capital, Taiyuan, were mopping up on the city's outer perimeter.

Stop Press

U.S. NOTE TO ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The American State Department has delivered a "verbal note" to the Israeli Government saying that "if Israel continues her policy of aggression the United States will no longer be able to support Israel", according to American sources close to the United States Minister here.

BRITAIN PREPARING FOR AGGRESSION IN ISRAEL?

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4, (Reuter): An Israeli official spokesman tonight declared that Britain was "preparing for more armed aggression in Israel." He said British troops were on their way to the Transjordan port of Akaba and to the Palestine-Egyptian frontier.

BIGGEST BATTLE OF PALESTINE WAR

CAIRO, Jan. 4, (U.P.A.): Foreign Minister Dessouki Abazah Pasha told the "United Press of America" tonight that the biggest battle in the Palestine war is now in progress in the Negev.

'QUEEN MARY' DELAYED

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 4, (Reuter): Workmen were tonight pouring more concrete into the stern of the giant liner 'Queen Mary', delayed here for another 24 hours today by failure of the first attempt to plug leaking plates.

The Bombay Chronicle

The liberal conception is not meant for the timid, the indolent and the pacifist, but wishes to interpret the aspirations and the works of the courageous and patient, of belligerent and generous spirits, anxious for the advancement of mankind and aware of its toils and of its history.

—BENEDETTO CROCE.

ASIA RALLIES

The call for a fifteen-nation conference on Indonesia, uttered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad, has evoked an instant response. The Dutch regard it as an interference in their domestic affairs, racial reactionaries ask for a "Western nations" conference to counter the impending unity of Asia; those, whose loyalty to the United Nations, has been feeble, regard it as a threat to the U.N. And all the while Asian nations are indicating with the greatest emphasis that they welcome the move as a strengthening of Asian nationalism and a fitting answer to the challenge of imperialism. It is a stroke of imagination which has brought out an instantaneous reaction from the Governments and Peoples of Asian countries who have suffered from exploitation and who see that the menace of colonialism can only be destroyed by concerted action in Asia. For it is not only Indonesia that will be saved, and the Dutch who will be restrained, by the joint protest of all Asia; the conference will be a warning to all imperial Powers. The Netherlands leaders, who watched the proceedings of the Security Council with the greatest scorn, are showing real concern at the prospect of Asian nations getting together.

That there is no racial intention is abundantly proved by the extending of the invitation to Australia and New Zealand, and the keen interest in it of these two countries. If the view of Western racial reactionaries is to prevail, then goodwill to the West is synonymous with accepting Western domination in Asia and in Africa. This is now impossible in the greater part of Asia, and in the near future it will become impossible all over Asia and Africa. The fifteen-nation conference is convened in furtherance of the fight against political imperialism and economic colonialism. The Dutch today represent the spearhead of reaction. Their supporters are champions of a narrow racial ideal which is doomed to defeat. They cannot evade responsibility for provoking a quarrel by charging the organisers of the Asian Conference with the very sin of which they themselves are guilty. It is to the credit of Australia and New Zealand that their better minds realise the inevitability of national success in Asia. The comment of the London "Times" reveals unusual discernment and understanding and it is a gentle reminder to the Dutch that, without the assistance of the army of undivided India, they would not be in their present advantageous position in Indonesia.

It is rather surprising to see the Dutch Ambassador in London pleading that calling the Asian Conference amounts to interference, "specially after the discussions on Indonesia in the Security Council". The Dutch had declared well in advance of those discussions that they did not care for the Security Council and even regarded its consideration of Indonesia as itself an interference in a purely domestic matter. Even if the Netherlands had promptly complied with the cease-fire directive of the Security Council and accepted its recommendations—unsatisfactory as they were—then the objection would be at least understandable. Now it is a blatant mockery of the United Nations for the very party that had flouted its authority to invoke its name. On the contrary, the Indian Government's convening of a conference would have been quite unnecessary if the Security Council had done its work effectively and if the Dutch had submitted to its verdict. The Indian Government has the right to demand this as it has itself respected the Security Council's views on an issue in which the Indian point of view received less consideration than has that of the Dutch on Indonesia. The Australian Minister of Defence, Mr. Dedman, has said that the United Nations Charter provides for a regional conference like the Asian Conference. Apart from that, the fact that the mere summoning of it has induced a more reasonable attitude in the Dutch towards the Security Council indicates that it is a move in furtherance of the U. N. ideal.

Fatuous Hair-Splitting

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the Mahasabha President, has indulged in some verbal gymnastics in defence of the Hindu Mahasabha. By that very fact his organisation stands condemned. Any political body, which has to explain at great length that it is not communalist but merely communal, can only interest at most the community for which it professes to speak. To talk, again, of working for a secular, democratic State from within a body communally restricted in membership is as ridiculous as to advocate the purdah as a magnificent opportunity to organise women for asserting their claims of equality. That an educated man like Mr. Bhopatkar should seriously hold a press conference to put this idea across, shows what havoc the Mahasabha has wrought on one of its most prominent members. Mr. Bhopatkar's perverse thinking is not confined to the idea of communalism. He also entertains some quaint views on what is meant by the phrase, "Secular, democratic State." He gave pressmen at New Delhi a glimpse of this when he rather pompously challenged anyone to "point out a single instance where the Mahasabha has made a demand for what exceeds the due and proper share of the Hindu Community". It is of the essence of secular Democracy that no community has a share, leave alone a "due and proper share". The notion that nationalism represents a sum total which can be neatly apportioned between different communities, is a piece of Bhopatkarian fantasy which ordinary mortals cannot follow. It is of the essence of communalism that it seeks to carve out a portion for itself—the pound of flesh mentality.

Mr. Bhopatkar's masterpiece was evidently his distinction between communalist and communal. He condemned the communalist for trying to secure for his community "what was not legitimately due to it". This means nothing more than the other fellow's communal outlook. No one, however rabid a communalist in the Bhopatkar sense he may be, will admit that he is asking for too much for his community; but all of the tribe will readily indulge in condemnation of the fanatics of the other communities. Mr. Bhopatkar himself is an excellent illustration of this fact. He pleaded pathetically that the Hindu Mahasabha was communal only in the sense of being restricted to members of one community. But he shrewdly refrained from explaining with what purpose this restriction was imposed. Certainly it was not because the men in the Mahasabha wanted to advance the secular State idea. It is a natural presumption that men bind themselves communally together for a communal end. The sum total of all that Mr. Bhopatkar has said, is that he welcomes a secular democratic State — for non-Hindus—and will now devote himself in organising the Hindus so that they may gain the best benefits from it; and he would rather welcome official suppression of other community leaders who try to imitate him, for being 'communalists'. The Mahasabha President might sincerely believe this to be a good thing for the nation but it passes our imagination how he expects to convince the public of the correctness of his stand.

The secular State can get along very well without the help of Mr. Bhopatkar's communalists. But it would be interesting to learn from the Hindu leader what exactly he hopes to achieve—not for the secular State, but for the Hindus whom he is specially appealing to. In all his mumblings at the press conference, he has not indicated what the Mahasabha proposes to accomplish for the Hindu community; nor is there a single reason advanced that will persuade Hindus that they can hope for better things by nursing and nourishing the Mahasabha than by letting it languish and staying staunchly nationalist. It is surprising that no pressman put him to the test. The reason for Mr. Bhopatkar's calculated verbosity on other matters and his studied reticence on this one vital point is obvious: His speaking here would have betrayed the communalism of the Mahasabha and upset his whole argument.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, Jan. 2, (UPA): The United States, warned by Britain that continued Israeli fighting might find Britain formally at war with Israel, in turn warned the Tel-Aviv Government to halt the attacks on the Arabs in Palestine, authoritative sources reported today.

* * *

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, told pressmen at Delhi that the existence of the Mahasabha as a political body had been necessitated by the present policy of the Congress Government.

This is an obvious slip: What Mr. Bhopatkar meant was "made possible" and not "necessitated." He made this clear in a later remark — "If..the authorities chose to ban it, there was no help."

* * *

Mr. Bhopatkar observed that the Mahasabha was threatened with a ban "because it had refused to open its doors to all."

Surely there is some misunderstanding here. The ban might come because the Mahasabha has opened its doors to politics.

* * *

Jonkheer Michaels van Verduynen, Dutch Ambassador in London, said that no one can stop the countries of Asia from holding a conference on action on Indonesia.

A Daniel come to judgment! But we did not think that Daniel would be a Dutchman.

* * *

Commenting on the report that British planes were busy reconnoitring over the "Israeli" border, an "Israeli Foreign Office spokesman" said that he did not know whether Egypt would thank Britain for disclosing her weakness and inability to defend her territories.

Nevertheless, it is the Jews who have protested.

* * *

A Chinese citizen has threatened to "leap to his death from a chartered aeroplane" on March 30 if peace is not attained in China by then.

But why charter a plane? Even in inflation China death should be less expensive.

* * *

"Mr Nehru's main criticism of Communism," says the London "Times," "is that it tries to turn the healthy currents of Asian nationalism into channels that would make partnership between East and West impossible."

The "Times" does not mention that the same thing could be said equally of "Western Democracy" which turns an imperial face to Asian nationalism.

* * *

Mr Hughes of Australia was always under the "impression that the United Nations represented nations of all colours."

We are glad that this World War I Premier of Australia sees his folly in trying to keep the League of Nations "white" and allows other hues to the U.N.

* * *

Denying a report in a newspaper, Mrs. Asaf Ali said that there was neither undertaking nor understanding that she would not take part in political activities while staying in Government House. "My activities are so many," she said, "that I can't treat this as just a home."

Why not? After all, when one is asked to make oneself "at home" or to feel "at home" all activities are invited and endured.

Some Problems Of University Education In India

(BY K. G. SAIYIDAIN, EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT)

III*

Another great problem which Universities in India have to face is the fact that students are being sent out of them at present without that balanced outlook and general cultural equipment which are the hall mark of a properly educated person. There is a narrow imaginative specialization which results in the science students being complacently ignorant of art and poetry and social and political problems and Arts students having no appreciation of how science and the scientific technique have transformed the world in which they are living and re-shaped the problems that they have to face as citizens of the 20th Century. Unless we can cut across this division somehow and, side by side with what ever special studies may be necessary, we can give them all a broad general appreciation of the totality of their human heritage — social, scientific, artistic and moral — we shall only be turning out good or bad workmen and professionals and not full human beings.

Great Issues Course

In this connection I commend to the attention of the University Commission the "Great Issues Course" — and other imilar attempts in other places — which has been recently started at the Dartmouth College in U.S.A. The liberal tradition which is an invaluable educational tradition, is today in danger of being swamped by the new and insistent demands of technology but we should not be a party to relegating human values to the background under any circumstances. I may say, in passing, that it is not merely a question of "adding" to the course certain well integrated and general courses about the various problem of human civilization and culture but also that of "distilling from the various special courses — in history or literature or science or any other subject — all the general and cultural values "that they have to offer". It is possible — and I speak from personal experience — to teach these subjects in such a way as to leave the mind and emotions and understanding untouched: to teach science so that it remains a technical thing and its impact of life, for good and evil, is not felt and realized by the student at all; to teach literature so that it boils down to names and dates and meanings of words and learning up literary criticism at second hand instead of being a joy and an inspiration and a magic glass in which human nature stands revealed; to teach History so that it is not a gripping and fascinating record of man's evolution on earth which illuminises our vision but a string of names and dates and petty political intrigues which cloud that vision. All this is being done today in most institutions of higher learning and many teachers behave as if they were only teaching certain prescribed, walled-in subjects and not educating lively and eager minds of youth who are destined to become citizens with a thousand problems to study, understand and tackle. That is why our education does not impinge on life — it leaves it cold and unimpressed. University education must be quickened into life so that it would enrich life and become a means of adjusting youth dynamically to its needs. It is, no doubt, easier to say so than to do it but no significant educational or cultural problem is easy to solve and the sooner we begin to think along these lines the better it would be for the future of education.

University And National Life

Finally, I should like to make a reference to one other aspect of University work. Even if we succeed in raising the standards of teaching and learning and give our students a balanced outlook through a 'cultured curriculum', it is possible that the University may fail to play a worthy part in national life. To fulfil its mission adequately, it must develop the extra mural side of its activities and carry over the advantages of university education to the people outside. Not only the leaders but the students also will get better and more effective mastery over knowledge and technique if they have a chance to share them with others without their own academic background. Moreover, it will bring them into touch with the realities of the life around them and thus save them from becoming recluses in the cloisters of knowledge or the "ivory towers" of culture. They will learn, as they must, the basic relationship between knowledge and social service and their social and civic training, begun in the various activities of college life, will require a new meaning and vividness. A beginning has been made in this direction in some provinces where students are expected to do medical or educational work as part of the prescribed requirements for passing certain examinations. It is to be hoped that the Commission will examine carefully the possibility of such work being done on a wider scale and in a more systematic manner and make proposals for its proper organization on a voluntary or compulsory basis.

With higher standards of scholarship and better appreciation of social and cultural issues and with the desire as well as the capacity to relate the efficiency of trained minds to social service, Universities may be able to pull their weight properly the great task of national reconstruction ahead.

(CONCLUDED)

*Preceding articles appeared on 31st Dec. 1948 and 3rd instant.

SARDAR PATEL TO MEET GUJARAT LEADERS

Saurashtra Problems To Be Discussed

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

It is reliably learnt from circles in close touch with Sardar Patel that important problems of Gujarat and Saurashtra will be discussed at Delhi in the conference of leaders of Maha Gujarat with Sardar Patel. Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of G.P.C.C., has left for Delhi today afternoon by air to attend this deliberations.

It is learnt that the question of reshuffling of Saurashtra Ministry and the merger of Baroda and Saurashtra with Bombay Province are the two important problems to be discussed at the conference. It is also learnt that Mr. Kanayalal Desai will discuss the famine situation in Gujarat and relief measures with Sardar Patel.

It is reliably learnt if Mr. Dhebar comes out from the Ministry to strengthen the Congress organisation in Saurashtra there will be changes in the Ministry otherwise the "status quo" will be maintained.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Supremacy Of Law

Sir,—In the Karnatak Lawyers' Conference which was recently held at Dharwar Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Chief Justice of Bombay, made some very weighty observations while inaugurating that Conference. It is very important that the attention of not only lawyers but of the general public should be drawn towards such observations. The Chief Justice said: "The legal profession has an importance and value to the country as a whole. Look to any country. Wherever you find lawyers competent, able, conscientious and honourable, there you will find that public life is on a very nigh level. It was a fundamental principle of democracy that power should not be concentrated in one body of men or in one organ of State. The Judiciary performs the function of administering laws justly and fairly through courts. A lawyer and a judge are complementary to each other. A lawyer by training, mental equilibrium, equipment and discipline is specially qualified to assist the courts to get to the substance of the matter in question."

It must be clear to everyone how very apt the above remarks are. Take the case of India's freedom movement. It was all along led and nourished mainly by lawyers for more than half a century. The names of great lawyers like Tilak, C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Shivaswami Aivar, Jinnah, Jayakar and hosts of others rush to our mind when we look back upon the part played by lawyers in the fight for Swarajya in the earlier days. When we come to more recent times the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Ambedkar, etc. are on the lips of everyone. It is these men who not only brought freedom to this country but enriched the whole public life by their public spirit and self-sacrifice. Take the case of England also. The sound democratic and parliamentary structure of England as we see it today was not built up in a day. Those who have read the history of England know full well how British lawyers had to wage a constant fight against all kinds of reactionary forces from the time of King John in the 12th century right down to recent times. They had to fight throughout the centuries against feudalism, tyrannies of kings, illegal courts, illegal imposition of taxes, illegal arrests and imprisonments and so on and so forth and all this fight was carried on mainly by lawyers. The judiciary in England played throughout a noble part in defending the cause and the liberties of the people. Lord Bacon once described the judges as "Lions under the throne" which expression is full of meaning. Had it not been for its intrepid judiciary, England would not have been able to establish what is known as the "Rule of Law" which is the pride of its constitution. British Constitution is supposed to be the best in the world. It was not framed by any constitutional pandits, as our Constituent Assembly is doing at present in New Delhi. It was gradually built up by lawyers bit by bit by processes of ordinary law and conventions. But individual liberty, liberty of the press, liberty of speech and liberty of association are nowhere more safe and more secure than in England. All this was achieved by the Britishers because they were led by competent lawyers who inculcated a sound legal spirit in their people. English people are known for their legal spirit. An average English man is a great lover of law and he always likes order and discipline. This is the most remarkable feature of English life. We are supposed to be following British ideals in building up of our own constitution. It is all very well to say. But what do we see in practice? every thing points in the opposite direction. The worst kind of indiscipline and disrespect of law are visible among the younger generation, especially the student world. And people are taught hero-worship. Power is being concentrated in only one party and one organ of the State. There is constant interference by various agencies even in the work of the judiciary. The Chief Justice of Patna has raised an uproar against such interferences. In Mysore the Executive Government has gone so far as to make its Chief Justice retire before his time, only for the simple reason that he vindicated the high traditions of the High Court. No wonder that lawyers and thinking people alike are perturbed over such happenings. These are not at all good signs. We will all one day be slaves of some autocratic or dictatorial power, if such things are allowed to continue. The mere fact that the rulers are our own people is not enough to guarantee our liberties. Our rulers can be as bad as any foreign rulers, if they are inebriated with power. They can be only checked by a superior agency, viz., law, and a courageous and an independent judiciary. Mr. Justice Chagla was, therefore, quite right when he made the above observations.

Turning to another aspect of the same question, Mr Chagla condemned the idea of taking away the rights of lawyers to appear in courts of law. He said: "It was again the fundamental right of every party to say, "I will be heard not through myself but through my lawyer.' By taking away the right of a lawyer in this behalf, the legislature would be denying an important right and privilege of the citizen." The Bombay legislature has recently passed several pieces of legislation like the Debt Redemption Acts and Tenancy Acts. Lawyers are prohibited from appearing in cases falling under these Acts. This is a grave injustice to the very people whom the legislature wants to benefit by these laws. The ignorant litigant public can hardly be expected to put their cases properly before the courts; nor are the courts able to get down to "the substance of the matter" without the aid of lawyers. Courts have to tax their energies unnecessarily and waste public time in unravelling matters in controversy when they are not aided by lawyers. "Lawyers and judges are complementary to each other" as the Chief Justice said and by such inhibitions against lawyers, the Legislature has broken the right hand of the judiciary so to say.

Referring to revenue officers being entrusted with adjudication of the rights, the Chief Justice said, "Executive officers are utterly hopeless as interpreters of law and administrators of justice. They are not suited to it by training or equipment." This is again a point which needs emphasis. Take the case of the Tenancy Laws of the Bombay Legislature. Practically all powers connected with landlord and tenant and rights pertaining to them have now been concentrated in the hands of the Revenue officers, high and low. It is impossible to expect these Revenue officers to exercise a judicial attitude in the adjudication of innumerable question that crop up between landlord and tenant. Revenue officers are not essentially meant for such work nor are they trained for it. These officers have no liking or predilection for the intricacies of law, much less can they interpret Statutes. It is a mockery of justice to entrust such officers with these duties. It is to be hoped that the weighty observations of the Chief Justice will be taken to heart by all concerned. Hasty and undigested legislation frustrates the very end for which it was meant.

—Yours, etc.,

M. S. SIRDAR,
B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.

Sholapur, Jan. 1.

Sovereignty Of The People

Sir,—It is argued that in a modern State the responsibility for a better and progressive way of life is thrown on the State. Most of us talk about serving the masses and relieving their poverty although we seldom have any but the vaguest of notions as how to do it. Our very method of speaking for the masses betrays that we think ourselves something apart from them. By virtue of our intellects or our material possessions we consider ourselves the natural leaders of the masses. It is "we" and it is "they" i.e., the masses; and if any conflict arises between the two, we naturally attach much more importance to our own interests. We are convinced that we are the "chosen" "heaven born" of the land, and on our worthy shoulders has fallen the burden of ameliorating the condition of the masses of India; but this is one of the many ways of hypocrisy.

Really speaking it is the "masses" residing in nearly more than seven lakhs of villages who are the "Nation," forming as they do 80 per cent of the whole population. On their prosperity depends the—prosperity of the whole population of the country. By their political upliftment the political strength and status of the "State—the nation"—is increased. By their economic upliftment the state becomes and remains economically sound. Trade balance of villages if in their favour will bring country's balance of trade in its favour. If we believe that the sovereignty resides in every human being then to centralise the sovereignty in the Central State Government, the individuals ought first to transfer it to the village as a whole, i.e., village Panchayet State and then from the village Panchayet State the sovereignty should ascend and centralise in the Central's State Government.—Yours, etc.

J. S. MAZUMDAR.

Santa Cruz.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Misdirected Zeal

The zeal of some of the Sanskrit scholars in this country to rehabilitate the Sanskrit language in the position it had occupied in days of yore — not nearer than three millenniums ago, according to most linguistic scholars — as the common language of the Aryan peoples of northen India, by further infusion of Sanskrit words and their derivatives into modern Hindi, and by forcing the Hindi thus transformed down the throats of the mases so as to make it the "Rashtrabhasha" or national language of India of the future, is not only wholly misdirected but also silly. In recent issues of the "Harijan," Gandhiji's weekly journal which is now edited by Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, some samples of the Hindi translations of the draft Constitution of India, made by learned Hindi and Sanskrit scholars are given. In these translations we find simple words like "kam" (work") and "sifarash" ("recommendation") which have been in current use for decades past among all classes of people, including the illiterate, all over India, not excluding the areas where the tongues commonly spoken are of Dravidian origin are tabooed by the translators because the former is not "sufficiently Sanskrit" and the latter because it is of non-Sanskrit origin.

Unreasoning Prejudice

In the places of these two simple words, the translators have substituted the words "Prakarya" and "Abhistav," the meaning of which, one dare say, ninety-nine per cent of the modern Hindi-speaking people would be puzzled to make out. And yet we find a scholar like Dr. Raghuvira, who presided over the sixth All-India Arya Conference, maintaining that "Hindi, based on words derived mostly from Sanskrit, and not Hindustani, based on Hindi and Urdu words, should be the 'Rashtrabhasha' of India" At the same time this scholar expressed the view that "in a democratic form of Government the language of the majority was bound to find its due place as the national language". One would like to know from Dr. Raghuvira what democracy it is that compels the vast majority of the people to give up the use of simple words which they have been using for decades past and to learn new and ponderous words instead, with a view to gratifying the zeal of some learned linguist? It is only unreasoning prejudice that stands in the way of the adoption of simple and commonly understood words of both Hindi and non-Hindi origin as the only lasting basis of India's national language, Hindustani.

Felicitation To Burma

Burma's first year of independence, like India's own, has been one full of travail and tragedy, but she has managed to survive the ordeal, just as India had done. It cannot be said that Burma is completely out of the wood yet, as there are still left a considerable number of dissident elements in her population, who are plotting to upset the present Government or who would disrupt the unity of the country by setting up independent administrations in their own areas. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact the present Government headed by Thakin Nu has succeeded in a remarkable manner in winning the loyal support of all stable and patriotic elements in the country and one confidently hopes that in the current year the consolidation of the nation will be successfully concluded by the Government. India joins whole-heartedly in the felicitations received by Premier Thakin Nu and his Government as well as by the people of Burma on the completion of their first year of their country's independence.

India And Indonesia

It must be said to the credit of "The Times" of London that it has more or less correctly interpreted the reasons for India's resentment at the Dutch military action in Indonesia and the attitude adopted towards it by Britain, United States and other leading Western Powers in the Security Council. The journal has also been fair enough to point out that in the Asian Conferences that have been summoned under her auspices from time to time, India's desire for co-operation with the west has been as evident as the assertion of Asian rights and responsibilities. There is, therefore, nothing surprising or wrong about the step that the Premier of India has now taken to summon a conference of representatives of Asiatic nations to consider the situation arising out of the wanton aggression of one of the European Powers against a nascent Asian State.

A Fool's Paradise

Mr. W. M. Hughes, who was Premier of Australia during the first world war and who seemes to be still an upholder of the "White Australia" policy, in spite of two world wars having been fought by the Europeans, Americans, Asiatic and Australians shoulder to shoulder to usher in an era of equality of nations and freedom of man everywhere, does not, however, relish the idea that Asia should stand up against European aggression. Refering to the invitation extended by Pt. Nehru to Australia and New Zealand to send representatives to the Asian Conference, Mr. Hughes says that the two countries should rather attend a conference of western nations, which, in his opinion, is needed to be convened to "balance" the conference of Asian nations. Evidently Mr Hughes is alarmed by the resurgence of Asia and wants all white skinned peoples, whether in the West or the East, to present a common front so as to thwart the march of Asia. But, if he thinks that such a common front will succeed in arresting the progress of awakened Asia he is surely living in a fool's paradise.

OPEN AIR

A tiny bird with a pair of white-rimmed spectacles came and perched in a bush quite near me just now, and peered at me inquisitively as I sat reading. This was the White-eye, one of the many tiny birds which generally spend their lives flitting about among the thick foliage of big trees, and which are so difficult to identify even with the help of binoculars. The White-eye is green above and creamish-white below, and may be distinguished at close quarters by the distinct rings of white feathers which make a ring round each eye, which at first made me refer to it as the "bird with spectacles." In size the White-eye is about as large as the female Tailor bird. Like all these tiny birds it seems brimful of energy and is always on the move, flying here and there among the branches, and pecking out tiny insects from the bark or small caterpillars from the leaves all day long. It seems surprising that such small birds, and they probably weigh no more than two ounces, should require so much food, but probably the very fact that they lead such active lives explains the reason for their large appetites. When they have a nestful of fledglings to care for, they are never still fo a moment and both parents pay hundreds of visits to the nest during the daylight hours to satisfy the hunger of their young ones, growing thin themselves with the strain.

D.R

WHITE-EYE

Third Test With West Indies Ends In A Draw

MUSHTAQ ALI'S RETURN TO FORM WITH A BRILLIANT CENTURY

Mody Unlucky To Miss Century: India 325 For 3 In Second Innings

CALCUTTA, January 4, (A.P.I.): The Third Test Match of the West Indies tour ended in a draw here today after India, who had been left 415 minutes play by Goddard's declaration, with 431 to score for a possible victory, had made 325 for the loss of three wickets before the stumps were finally pulled up.

It was one of the most interesting matches of the present series and even on the fifth day a crowd of nearly 35,000 watched the game.

Modi, who had made eighty in the first innings was unlucky to miss his century in the second. He was,however, dropped in the slips twice, when he was sixty-one and sixty-four. After Modi's departure at 262 for three the Indian side was practically out of danger but Hazare and Amarnath batted carefully and played out the remaining eighty odd minutes without being separated.

At the end of the match, a section of the huge crowd thronged outside the pavilion. Amarnath speaking to them from the microphone said: "It has been a most interesting match and I hope that you thoroughly enjoyed it. We tried to give you the best game we are capable of. The centuries scored by Weekes, Walcott and Mushtaqali were truely memorable achievements."

The first one hour this morning, during which the dew-laiden wicket was expected to play pranks, was generally considered the vital period. Mushtaq Ali and Ibrahim played safely half an hour and then India lost her first wicket.

Jones and Gomez began the attack this morning and the overnight batsmen played as though they were not troubled by the bowling in the least. But Gomez had a field of three legslips and two silly midoff close to the batsman. Mushtaq Ali completed his fi fitless fifty in a stay of 122 minutes with the aid of three fours in a total of 72 and then opened out with brilliant strokes all round the wicket. He first cut Jones through the slips for a grand four and then drove Gomez to the long on for a three. Ibrahim playing forward defensively to Gomez fell a victim to Atkinson who snapped up a low catch at silly midoff with rare anticipation. Ibrahim had batted for 155 minutes for his 25 and the first wicket fell at eighty-four.

MUSHTAQ DELIGHTFUL

Mushtaq Ali was playing delightful cricket and greeted Modi who came in next by hooking Gomez to the midwicket boundary, and then pulled Gomez over the leg-slips for another four. Modi pierced the ring of fielders with wellplaced shots which got him singles. Jones who had conceded eighteen runs in six overs of which one was a maiden, was replaced by Goddard at ninetyfive When Mushtaq Ali registered 101 with a two to leg off the West Indies captain, the innings had been in progress for 160 minutes, his own score then being seventythree and Modi's two. Goddard even employed one sillymidon and midoff and Modi promptly despatched a noball from Goddard to the ropes.

Then Goddard effected two bowling changes and brought on Cameron and Ferguson his spin-bowlers in place of Gomez and himself. Gomez had bowled accurately for nearly one hour during which he sent down 9 overs 4 maidens 14 runs and 1 wicket and Cameron took over from him at 118. Mushtaq Ali was now set for his first hundred against the tourists and the bowling as represented by the two spinbowlers presented absolutely no difficulties to him. He sent Cameron to fine-leg for a three with a pretty leg-glide and then stepping out pulled Ferguson to long-on for another three, with Christiani saving a certain four by sprinting from square-leg. After getting to 90 Mushtaq Ali turned Cameron to leg for a two out Goddard rang another change bringing on Christiani in place of Ferguson at 133. Modi was also making his strokes with great confidence.

MAGNIFICENT EFFORT

Mushtaq Ali next pulled Christiani to the long-on boundary to get to 97. Then jumping out to Cameron he drove him to the long-on boundary to complete his faultless 102 in a stay of 200 minutes with 9 fours as his principal strokes in a total of 145. It was a magnificent effort without a single blemish of any kind and though restrained he executed his strokes with the precision of a master. Delightful to watch Mushtaq Ali has never played a sounder innings than this one and the huge crowd which had by now swelled to over 30,000 rose to give him prolonged cheers.

At 153 Atkinson was tried in place of Christiani after two overs and Mushtaq Ali in attempting to hook the first ball of his second over missed and was out lbw for 106 made in 213 minutes with the aid of nine fours. The second wicket fell at 154 and in partnership with Modi Mushtaq Ali had added 17 runs. Hazare joined Modi and although Gomez replaced Cameron two overs before lunch the West Indies were unable to secure another wicket. Modi then drove Atkinson to the midoff boundary. Just before Mushtaq Ali was dismissed Ferguson left the field with only one hour's play left. Cameron and Goddard were in charge of the attack and although Amarnath and Hazare made some brilliant strokes they failed tq evoke that enthusiasm that had characterised the play of the earlier batsmen. Despite Atkinson taking over from Goddard 300 appeared on board after the innings had lasted 385 minutes and the same stroke gave Hazare his fifth after 165 minutes batting with the aid of 3 fours Atkinson and Walcott were also tried ten minutes from the end in vain and then Weeks was the tenth bowler to be called upon but they failed to effect a separation. At the end India had made 325 for three wickets. Hazare had made fifty-eight not out in a stay of 195 minutes with five fours while Amarnath had collected thirty-four in seventy minutes with the aid of 3 fours.

SCORE-BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)	366
INDIA (First innings)	272
WEST INDIES (Second Innings) for 9 wkts. declared	336
INDIA (Second Innings)	
Mushtaq Ali lbw Atkinson	106
K. C. Ibrahim c Atkinson b Gomez	25
R. S. Modi c Christiani b Goddard	87
V. S. Hazare not out	58
L. Amarnath not out	34
Extras (12 Byes, 3 No Balls)	15
TOTAL (for 3 wickets)	325

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1 for 84; 2 for 154; 3 for 262.

Bowling Analysis				
P. E. Jones	21	5	49	0
G. E. Gomez	29	10	47	1
F. J. Cameron	30	7	67	0
G. Carew	3	2	2	0
J. D. Goddard	43	11	41	1
W. Ferguson	9	0	35	0
R. Christiani	3	0	12	0
D. Atkinson	14	3	42	1
C. Walcott	3	0	12	0
E. Weekes	1	0	3	0

and it was later learnt that he too was suffering from chicken pox. When play was adjourned for lunch the score was 173 for two wickets.

All records for gate receipts were broken during the two Calcutta matches and receipts are expected to top three lakhs. Upto fourth day takings amounted to Rs. 2,88,000 and over 49,000 watched the Test on the third day.

MODI COMPLETES FIFTY

Goddard, Hazare was completely to bowl after lunch and bright cricket was witnessed with Modi playing attractive cricket scoring all round the wicket. In the first over from Goddard, Hazare was completely beaten by the off-break but the ball went for four byes. Modi next drove Atkinson straight to the ropes and then pulled Goddard to the long-on boundary. Then with a two to leg off Atkinson, Modi completed his individual fifty after batting for 89 minutes with the aid of five fours. The stroke sent up 200 on the board at the same time after the innings had lasted 250 minutes. The dreaded new ball was taken at once at 202 and with it Gomez and Jones returned to the attack but Modi was too well-set to be troubled and drove Gomez to the off-boundary with a crashing drive. A little later Hazare leg-glided Gomez to the ropes but thereafter the rate of scoring slowed down following three maiden overs until Hazare obtained a four with a sparkling squarecut at Gomez expense. Then India had a piece of good fortune in attempting to drive Jones, Modi who was then sixty-one in a total of 223, snicked the ball to second slip where Cameron failed to get a left-handed catch. Three runs later Modi had another life this time Carew dropping him at second slip off Gomez when that batsman was sixty-four. India's luck still held when Hazare got a life from Cameron off Jones when the Baroda batsman was nineteen in a total of 228. Modi celebrated by driving Jones straight to the screen for a four and then following up with a three to mid-off. At 238 Jones who had conceded sixteen runs in seven overs was displaced by Atkinson but runs continued to come steadily.

Walcott also sustained an injury to his hand which necessitated in Christiani donning the gloves. At 252 Cameron relieved Gomez who had conceded 47 runs for his one wicket in twenty-seven overs of which ten were maidens and Hazare got a four with a crashing off-drive.

MODI CAUGHT BEHIND THE WICKETS

Despite the two lives enjoyed by Modi, the Bombay batsman was not destined to reach three-figures for in playing forward to Goddard he snicked the ball to Christiani behind the wicket and that player made no mistake. Modi had batted for 194 minutes for his eighty-seven which included seven fours. The third wicket partnership realised 108 runs in 130 minutes.

Amarnath received a huge ovation when he strode out to join Hazare who was then twenty-nine and at once drove Cameron straight to the ropes with an effortless stroke. When tea was taken the score was 273 for three.

All interest had by now evaporated as a draw was now a definite result

MUSHTAQ ALI

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground

2-45 p.m. Khalsa vs. Siddarth (Inter-College Hockey)

3-50 p.m. Firestone S. C. vs. St. Xavier's Assn. (Division II).

4-55 p.m. Ganeshkind S. C. vs G.I.P. Rly. "B" (Division I).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

4 p.m. Panchgani P.O.B. vs. Young Rovers.

5 p.m. St. Xavier's "C" vs. Times "B"

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel

4 p.m. B.B. and C.I. Police vs. St. Xavier's "E".

5 p.m. Bombay Metal and Alloys vs. E.C. & R.I.S.

DE MELLO TO REQUEST M. C. C. TO VISIT INDIA

West Indies Players Get Board's Colours

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4, (API): Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, said tonight that he was making one more endeavour to persuade the M.C.C. to reconsider its decision not to send a team to India in 1949/50.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Board in honour of the West Indies teams visit, Mr. De Mello said that they all appreciated the reasons that prompted the M.C.C. to take that decision but they would agree that greater co-operation and good-will could probably be brought about through meeting on sports fields than through political and other channels. It was, therefore, all the more reason why the M.C.C. should send out a team to India at this juncture.

On behalf of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. De Mello presented members of the West Indies Team with the colours (Scarves and Ties) of the Board, and also presented an Indian silver cigarette case to Everton Weekes on his establishing a world record of five consecutive centuries in Tests.

J. D. Goddard, the West Indies Captain, hoped that the visit would further promote good-will and friendship between India and the West Indies.

The Pakistan representative to the forthcoming Asian Cricket Conference, Mr. Mahomed Saeed, stated that he hoped to extend an invitation tomorrow to India to send a representative cricket team to visit Pakistan in the near future.

Representatives from Malaya, Ceylon and Burma also spoke.

Woodcock-Ralph Bout On Jan. 29 Cancelled

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The fight between Bruce Woodcock, British Empire and European Heavyweight Champion, and Johnny Ralph, South African Champion, which was to have taken place here on January 29, has been cancelled.

Ralph has fractured the little finger of his right hand while playing cricket. He will not be able to fight again before April.

Mr. Reg Caswell, Secretary of the White City Sporting Club, promoters of the bout, has Cabled London asking Woodcock to postpone the fight arrangements till April.

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY

The following are the handicaps for Bombay Races, Winter Meeting, Tenth Day to be held on Saturday Eighth January 1949:—

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP. 1-1/4 Miles.

Laxmi Vilas 9-6; Priorate 9-1; Gipsy Gem 8-2; Jane Jigar 7-11. Royal Jester 7-11; Kunigal Star 7-10; Eastern Jest 7-8; Pravina 7-8; Some Treasure 7-7; Jeanne d'Arc 7-7.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. About 1-1/2 Miles.

Pay Master 9-0; Happy Go Lucky 8-12; Stylish Lady 8-12; The Judge 8-9; Maid of Honour 8-9; Masked Player 8-8; Chocolate Baby 8-8; Baaz Bahadur 8-3; Sweet Serenade 8-0; Here Again 7-12; Once Again 7-10; Grace 7-8.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. 7 Furlongs. Division I.

Vie On 9-1; Panditji 8-13; Asoka 8-12; Rival 8-11; Sherdil 8-11; Yearling 8-10; Jouette 8-10; Big Hearted 8-9; March On 8-9; Navroze 8-9; Blue Arrow 8-7; Ajinkya Tara II 8-7; Deuce of Clubs 8-5; Neola 8-5; Queen's Cup 8-5; Plucky Princess 8-3; Jubilation 8-2; Cockpit Pride 8-1; Her Excellency 8-0; Firefly 8-0; Down South 8-0.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. 7 Furlongs, Division II.

Son of a Gun 9-5; Clitheroe 9-2; Trunk Call 8-12; Keen Boy 8-11; Indiana 8-10; Glitter 8-10; Crescendo 8-9; Princess Victory 8-8; Star in a Million 8-5; Pure Emerald 8-2; Brilliant Sunshine 8-1; Galatea 8-1; Luminary 8-1; Peppermint 8-0; Court Dancer 7-13; Lalaji 7-12; Kickshaw 7-12; Lady Chief 7-12; Daisy Tripper 7-10; Khushroo 7-10; Missing Link 7-4; Mayfair Lady 7-2.

To be ridden on even terms by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 10 or more winners.

THE MANJRI PLATE. 6 Furlongs, Division I.

Blank Cheque 9-5; Gay Sire 9-3; Gipsy Flower 9-3; Poppet 9-2; Kotidhwaj 9-1; Rubayat 9-0; Full Poppy 9-0; Golden Pom 9-0; Desert Hawk 8-10; Marlow 8-9; Kalpna 8-8; Fowzia 8-8; Dark Roy 8-5; On and On 8-5; Man Mandir 8-2; Esmail Pasha 8-0; Bella 7-12; Flash Ena 7-10; Miss Prestige 7-8; Who Knows 7-6; Primrose Bridge 7-6; Runaway 7-4.

THE MANJRI PLATE. 6 Furlongs, Division II.

Princess Marnock 9-0; Crown of Kolhapur 9-0; Duchess of Ramgarh 8-12; Shivneri 8-12; Hind Vijay 8-10; Reuter 8-9; Yemin-ul-Mulk 8-7; Icy Hot 8-6; Amar Hind 8-4; Marvel 8-2; Flying Clipper 8-2; Jahan Zaib 8-2; Lady in Waiting 8-0; Puri Pakodi 8-0; For Ever Amber (late Katie Aam) 8-0; Who's That 8-0; Pink Cheek 7-13; Maha Nanda 7-9; Crepe de Chine 7-9; Widad 7-9; Lakshmi Devi 7-7.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE QUETTA PLATE. 5 Furlongs, Division I.

Wahdina 8-12; Golden Hope 8-12; Egyptian Belle 8-12; Whirlwind 8-12; Princessa 8-12; Tabassum 8-12; Aafrin 8-12; Raj Luxmi 8-12; Malka-E-Alam 8-12; Queen Elizabeth 8-12; Honey Bunch 8-12; Gwen 8-12; Great Lady 8-12; Odds Again 8-12.

THE QUETTA PLATE. 5 Furlongs, Division II.

Lily 8-12; La Contesse 8-12; Flying Princess 8-12; Cool and Collected 8-12; Grace Darling 8-12; Belle Amie 8-12; Mumtaz Mahal II 8-12; Kantaka 8-12; Andromeda 8-12; Sweet Love 8-12; Dinkie 8-12; Desert Queen 8-12; Desert Law 8-12; Santenella 8-12.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

COLLEGIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE

M. M. Arts College Trounced

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In the Inter Collegiate Hockey League on the B.P.H.A. ground Grant Medical College had things in a rather free manner and they piled up a total of seven goals against M. M. Arts College.

In the first half G. M. C. scored twice but in the second half they settled down and added five more goals. The goal-getters were Motiwala 3· Pinto 2; Puri, Maxie one each.

SAURASHTRA'S THRILLING VICTORY IN ALL-INDIA SCHOOLS FINAL

Hiralal Trivedi Receives Special Bowling Prize

POONA, Jan. 4, (API): Fifteen minutes of play this morning, on the fifth day of the match, sufficed for Saurashtra to make the requisite number of runs with one wicket to spare to win an exciting final against Maharashtra in the National Schools Cricket Championship.

Kuttubuddin (175) and Doshi (29) came out to continue the Saurashtra innings at 294 for eight and requiring only ten runs to win the match. The first over bowled by Gurav produced three runs and then a large crowd of Poona School boys groaned as Doshi facing Maharashtra's "express" bowler Bhadbhade was dropped at second slip by Skipper Dani off the very first ball Bhadbhade sent down. Two runs were added in that over and then Kuttubuddin pulled Gurav for an audacious four to equal the Maharashtra total.

Excitement reached fever high as Doshi playing the second over from Bhadbhade skied the second ball just in front of the wicket and Dani running from the slips caught him out. and the ninth Saurashtra wicket fell at 303, Doshi's own contribution being thirty. But Saurashtra was not to be deprived of the Championship honor and the last man in, Pravinsinhji, after meeting three balls sent down by Bhadbhade with a straight bat pushed the last one of that over to the off side and got a single to register Saurashtra's first victory in the All-India Cricket Championship. Kuttubuddin remained unbeaten with 182.

Prof. D. B. Deodhar gave away the prizes and young Hiralal Trivedi of Saurashtra, who marked himself out as the outstanding bowler of the tournament was the recipient of a Special Prize from Mr. A. V. Ranade, President of the Maharashtra Cricket Association.

The Cooch-Bihar Cup which is presented to the winners of the Championship is still with Sind in Pakistan, who won the Championship consecutively for the last two years, and it is hoped that it would be brought shortly back to India by the Board of Control for Cricket.

SC RES:— MAHARASHTRA 320 and 253.

SAURASHTRA 270 and 304 for nine (Kuttubuddin not out 182.)

INDIA'S TEAM FOR FOURTH TEST

Rege And Choudhury Two New Test "Caps"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4, (A.P.I.): The Indian Team for the Fourth Test match against the West Indies at Madras was announced here today as follows:

L. AMARNATH (CAPTAIN).
P. SEN (WICKET-KEEPER).
R. S. MODI.
V. S. HAZARE.
H. R. ADHIKARI.
MUSHTAQ ALI.
GHULAM AHMED
V. MANKAD.
D. G. PHADKAR.
M. R. REGE.
N. CHAUDHURI.
12TH MAN: P. R. UMRIGAR.
STANDSBYS:
G. KISHENCHAND and M. K. MANTRI.

Phadkar, who had to drop out of the Third Test, comes back, the two new Test "Caps" being M. R. Rege and N. Chaudhuri, Chaudhuri is the right-arm bowler who took six West Indies wickets in the first innings of the match against Governor's XI in Calcutta.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4 (Reuter) Victoria beat South Australia on the first innings of their Sheffield match which ended here today having led by by 40 runs—281 to 241.

Victoria were dismissed for 149 in their second innings today when South Australia were 117 for three at the close of play. The match had been restricted through Saturday's rain and with a little more time South Australia, only 72 behind with seven wickets to fall, might have pulled off a victory. Another incident may have affected the result for G. Langley, the South Australia wicket-keeper, missed a vital catch due to his trousers' splitting. The tear came just as batsman Fothergill was giving him a chance. Thus put o. Langley missed the catch and then left the field to change his trousers, Fothergill proceeded to hit 43.

South Australia were left with 117 minutes to score 190 runs and though maintaining a rate of one minute it wss not fast enough.

Victoria's first six wicktes had fallen for 95 and then a stubborn stand by Fothergill, after his escape, and Ring saved the side.

The complete innings lasted 213 minutes and was a triumph for spin bowlers, Mclean taking four for 36 and Dooland three for 21.

Meanwhile, at Sydney, New South Wales were strengthening their chance of winning the Sheffield Competition by beating Queensland by 10 wickets.

Needing 143 for victory when they began their second innings today, they knocked off the runs without loss before lunch.

Plucky Attempt By Jain To Win Triple Crown Foiled

ELPHINSTONE ANNEXES INTER-COLLEGE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE THIRD YEAR

BOMBAY, Tuesday— A most gallant effort on the part of Rajkumar Jain of the National Medical College to win the Inter-College Tennis Triple Crown unfortunately did not fructify, and resulted in Jain retaining the two titles that he won last year—the Singles and the Doubles, while in the Mixed Doubles he reached the finals. Incidentally Jain won the Individual Championship Trophy, while the Women's Individual Trophy went to Miss Sunanda Kundaji of the Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science. The latter won the Mixed Doubles in partnership with B. R. Mallapur, and the Women's Doubles with Miss Ramola Bhandare. In In addition she came in the final of the Singles, where she lost yesterday to Miss Nirmala Gopaldas of the G. S. Medical College.

The Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science won the Team Championship for the third year in succession with 20 points, while National Medical College became the runners-up with 13 points— all incidentally due to Rajkumar Jain.

The first match of the last day's programme today, saw Pratap Singh of the Elphinstone score more game from Jain than anyone so far had done in the tournament. Playing very steady game, and using very clever placements with his back-hand strokes, that often passed Jain, the former took two and four games from Jain in the two respective sets. Jain was on top throughout the first game, and only conceded two games to Pratap Singh. In the next however the Elphinstone second player forced the champion to slow down considerably and cleverly placed strokes saw him secure four games, before he succumbed to the last year's winner of the title.

It was in the next match—the final of the Mixed Doubles that Jain reached the top of his form. Playing alone against the Elphinstone pair, he did what was supposed to be seemingly impossible, and retrieving almost everything that the two opponents managed to send over, ultimately taxed their patience into hitting out, and to the consternation of all even his loyal supporters Jain in partnership with Miss Nazareth won the first set at 6-4.

Jain was unfortunate in having absolutely a beginner as a partner. To the credit of the National Medical College, and particularly to Miss Nazareth it must be said that it was exceedingly sporting and courageous to send a team at all in this event in the absence of a good lady-partner. They took their chances, and earned the greatest respect of everyone present. With a partner, who had hardly held a tennis racket. Jain's achievement was most remarkable.

But Jain's tactics did not succeed in the next two sets, and the Elphinstone pair, who were playing very badly in the first set, settled down to steady tennis, and knowing full well that it was only a question of time before they could keep Jain and the ball in two opposite corners, they won the next two sets and the title. In both the sets however, the National Medical ran them very close and actually lost by 5-7 and 4-6 in the last two sets.

Jain found that the policy of hitting deep at Miss Kundaji and rushing at the net did not disturb her in the least, and instead of trying to hit hard and incidentally out, as in the first set, Miss Kundaji, played the only game under the circumstances, that of tossing behind Jain. Although at first she was liable to hitting mostly outside, as the game proceeded, her lobs had the desired effect.

In contrast to the game that he played in the first two sets, Mallapur played really well in the last one, and more than made up for the lapses in the earlier stages of the match.

The all-Elphinstone Women's Doubles final, provided comparatively little interest, and the Junior string comprising of the Singh Sisters, Sheila and Amrit, indulged in prolonged rallies with their institution's leading pair, Miss Kundaji and Miss Bhandare. Ultimately the latter won with the loss of only six games in the two sets.

Miss Amy Rustomji, the Principal of the Secondary Technical College presided and distributed the prizes.

The following are the results of all the FINALS:

MEN'S SINGLES

Rajkumar Jain (Nat. Med. "A") beat Pratap Singh (E.C. & R.I.Sc. "B") 6-2, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss Nirmala Gopaldas (G.S.M. "A") beat Miss Sunanda Kundaji (E.C. & R.I.Sc. "A"), 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Rajkumar Jain and Hosie Dalal (Nat. Med. "A") beat Ranvir Khatau and Nizar Mecklai (St. Xav. "A"), 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Sunanda Kundaji and Miss Ramola Bhandare (E.C. & R.I.Sc. "A") beat Miss Sheila Singh and Miss Amrit Singh (E.C. & R.I.Sc. "B"), 6-3, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Sunanda Kundaji and B. R. Mallapur (E.C. & R.I.Sc. "A") beat Miss Nazareth and Rajkumar Jain (Nat. Med. "B"), 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Team Championship

Elphinstone and R.I.Sc.	20 points
National Medical College	13 points
G. S. Medical College	6 points
St. Xavier's College	4 points
Grant Medical College	3 points
Podar College	2 points
Sydenham College	1 point
Ruia College	1 points

South Africa Leads By 48 Runs On First Innings

NOURSE AND MITCHELL SCORE CENTURIES: COMPTON CAPTURES FIVE WICKETS

England 85 For One In Second Innings

CAPETOWN, Jan. 4. (Reuter): England led South Africa by 37 runs at the end of the third day's play in the Third Test Match. South Africa, who were all out for 356 after at one time being 298 for 2 wickets, gained a first inning's lead of 48 over the England total of 308. England were 85 for one wicket in their second innings at the close of play.

The match ends tomorrow. England won the First Test with the Second drawn.

Denis Compton, who took 5 wickets for 35 runs today with his left arm slows, started a collapse in which 7 South African wickets fell for 58 runs following the breaking of the third wicket stand of 190 by Mitchell, 120, and Nourse, 112. Compton finished with an analysis of 25.2/3/70/5.

Victory for either side is still possible on a pitch which is showing signs of wearing but England is happier in the knowledge that as a result of sterling defensive batting by Len Hutton and Jack Crapp, she is practically safe from defeat. Such a state of affairs seemed very remote earlier in the day when Bruce Mitcheel and Dudley Nourse made their stand. The disposal of Mitchell, however, was the beginning of the end. When England batted a second time they were 48 in arrears and at 11 Washbrook was caught.

Hutton found a solid and reliable partner in Crapp and they stayed together for the last two vital hours when the off-breaks of Rowan and Hanley and the leftarm slows of Mann were turning considerably.

Both Mitchell and Nourse reached their centuries, Nourse being first ahead of his slow-moving partner, but at 112 he returned a catch to Compton.

Then Compton had Wade caught for a duck by Watkins before clean-bowling Mitchell, the three wickets falling while five runs were being added to the score.

Before the tea interval arrived England were batting again once the South African collapse began it did not stop. Dawson and Begbie had a brief stand of 39 for the sixth wicket, raising the total to 342 but the remaining four wickets went for 14 runs. Dewan fell into a trap when after hitting Compton over mid-off's head he repeated the stroke and discovered that Mann had stealthily moved back to the position to accept a catch. Two runouts hastened the end which came when Evans smartly stumped McCarthy to give Compton his fifth wicket of the innings. His was easily the best performance with five for 70.

South Africa thus held a first innings lead of 48 and they made a good start by getting Washbrokok's wicket with only 11 runs scored when England batted a second time. By tea Hutton and Crapp had moved the total to 21 for one.

SCORE-BOARD

ENGLAND (First Innings) 308

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings)

O. Wynne c Crapp b Watkins	50
Alan Melville b Jenkins	15
Bruce Mitchell b Compton	120
A. D. Nourse c and b Compton	112
W. Wade c Watkins b Compton	0
D. Begbie run out	18
O. Dawson c Mann b Compton	25
A. Rowan c Hutton b Gladwin	2
N. Mann not out	10
M. Hanley run out	0
C. McCarthy s Evans b Compton	1
Extras (Bye 1, No Balls 2 (by Bedser)	3
TOTAL:	356

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/30; 2/108; 3/298; 4/298; 5/303; 6/342; 7/344; 8/349; 9/349.

Bowling Analysis				
Bedsar	34	5	92	nil
Gladwin	30	7	51	1
Wright	9	0	58	0
Jenkins	11	1	46	1
Watkins	10	0	36	1
Compton	25.2	3	70	5

ENGLAND (Second Innings)

L. Hutton not out	45
C. Washbrook c Mitchell b McCarthy	9
J. Crapp not out	31
Extras	nil
TOTAL (for 1 wkt.)	85

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/11.

Bowling Analysis				
McCarthy	5	0	23	1
Dawson	6	2	6	nil
Mann	12	5	19	nil
Rowan	9	1	25	nil
Hanley	8	3	12	nil.

ST. XAVIER'S "B" BEAT CUSTOMS

B. P. H. A. League

BOMBAY, Tuesday

St. Xavier's College "B" gained a three nil victory over Customs' A. C. in the First Division of the B.P.H.A. League, this evening on the Association Ground

St. Xavier's College proved a bit too fast for the old-timers and were running through quite often. The wingers of the college side had many fine chances of scoring but they seemed to hang on to the ball too long. The Collegians scored through Nunes, Mathias and L. D'Costa in the first half. In the second half the Customs side had a little respite from the interval and kept their goal intact, in fact, their custodian was never tested. Customs had some scoring chances but luck was not running their way.

Earlier in the evening, Panchgani Parsi Old Boys gained a four nil victory over V.J.T. Institute in the Second Division game. Modi scored twice, Motivala and Dastur once for Panchgani P. O. B.

PAREL HOCKEY

Catholic Gymkhana Drop First Point

BOMBAY, Tuesday

In the Senior Division game in the Parel Hockey League played on St. Xavier's ground Catholic Gymkhana and R.I.N. shared four goals. Lester and Rozario scored for Catholic Gymkhana while Miranda scored both goals for R.I.N. This was the first point dropped by Catholic Gymkhana and they played with nine men.

First Division, Mazagaon Docks gained a solitary goal victory over Telegraphs when Phillips scored in the last few minutes of play.

In the Fr. Palacious League for Schools, Don Bosco High School beat Master's Tutorial by four goals to nil. Cedric D'Souza scored thrice while Cordeiro completed the tally.

On the G.I.P. Rly. ground, Parel, St. Xavier's College "D" and G.I.P. Rly. Byculla Loco shared points in a goalless encounter.

Asian Cricket Conference Meets Today

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4, (API): Consideration of "working of programme of cricket between the participating countries" and the constitution of the proposed Conference are the two main items on the Agenda of the Asian Cricket Conference which will meet at the Calcutta Club at 12-30 p.m. tomorrow.

After the Conference has been formally inaugurated by Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, the delegates from Pakistan, Malaya, Ceylon and Burma will speak, and the Conference will adjourn for lunch.

Meeting again after lunch, the Chairman will be elected and the meeting will proceed to deal with the Agenda and elect the Office-bearers for 1949.

The Conference will also consider the question of sending an invitation to th M.C.C. to visit India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1949-50 and it is proposed that at the end of the Conference, a cable should be sent to the M.C.C., signed by all the participating countries, supporting such invitation.

India And Pakistan's Resentment At Dutch Action

'Times' Comments On Nehru's Call For Asian Conference

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Reuter): The 'Times' commenting to-day on Pandit Nehru's invitation to some 15 governments to a conference on Indonesia says there are special reasons for the resentment and dismay caused in India and Pakistan by the Dutch military action and the failure of the Security Council to exercise effective restraint.

"From remote times" it says, close cultural and religious ties have linked the peoples of the Indian continment with the peoples of Indonesia, and since India and Pakistan have achieved their own independence they have followed the progress of the nationalist movement in the Netherlands Indies with sentiments even warmer than their customary friendly sympathy with the efforts of sister peoples to attain self-government.

"Moreover, since the days when the old undivided Indian army helped to restore order in Java and Sumatra after the Japanese surrender close personal friendships have sprung up between the Indonesian Republican leaders and statesmen now in power in India and Pakistan.

"These factors explain why India and Pakistan take an even graver view of the Dutch military action against the Indonesian republic than is taken by other Asian countries, but there is an additional reason why Mr. Nehru himself feels so bitterly about it.

"Since he became Prime Minister of India, he has taken the lead in insisting that the countries of Asia have the right to manage their own affairs, but he has always insisted no less strongly that close and friendly cooperation with the West, on a basis of complete equality, are essential to the progress and prosperity of Asia."

"In the Asian Conference that he has summoned from time to time, this desire for cooperation with the West has been as evident as the assertion of Asian rights and responsibilities. Both Australia and New Zealand have been invited to the next Asian Conference in Delhi.

"Mr. Nehru's main criticism of Communism in Asia is that it tries to turn the healthy currents of Asian nationalism into channels that would make partnership between East and West impossible."

AUSTRALIAN EX-PREMIER'S SUGGESTION.

SYDNEY, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Mr. W. M. Hughes, Australian Prime Minister during the first world war, declared to-day that if there were to be a conference of Asian nations on the Indonesian question, there must also be a conference of Western Nations 'to balance it'. This, he said, would be the conference Australia should attend. He was commenting on Indian Premier Pandit Nehru's invitation to Australian to attend Asian talks." Why is this conference of Asian nations called?" Mr. Hughes asked. 'I was always under the impression that the United Nations Organisation represented nations of all colours."

Tuticorin-Ceylon Steamer Service

MADRAS, January 3. (A.P.I.): The Governor-General, Mr C. Rajagopalachari, it is learnt, has informed the organisers of the proposed passenger and cargo steamer service between Tuticorin and Ceylon that it will not be convenient for him to inaugurate the service at Tuticorin during January.

It is understood arrangements are being made to fix a date suiting the convenience of the Governor-General for inaugurating the service which will be named after the late Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai.

Saurashtra Consembly Congress Party

JUNAGADH, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): The Congress Party in the Saurashtra Constituent Assembly is meeting here on the afternoon on January 15 to elect a leader The meeting which was originally fixed tentatively for January 10 has been postponed for January 15. it is understood.

Western Allies' Notes To Russia On German War Prisoners

PARIS, Jan. 3. (U.P.A.): France, Britain and the United States today handed notes to the Russian Government requesting information on the number of German war prisoners still in Russian camps, the Quai d'Orsay announced tonight.

The text of the notes were not to be released until Wednesday.

REPATRIATION OF GERMAN PRISONERS

Soviet Reply To Western Powers' Note

MOSCOW Jan. 4, (Reuter): Russia through the official news agency 'Tass', dismissed notes by the three western powers asking whether she had repartriated all German war prisoners by the end of 1948, by saying no four power plan for this existed.

Nevertheless, she stated, the "overwhelming majority' of German prisoners had been repartriated from Russia "according to the Soviet plan and the repartriation of the remainder was due to be completed this year.

"Tass' issued the statement last night a few hours after the Soviet Government had received notes on the subject from British, French and American embassies. The three embassies said that their Governments had repartriated German prisoners of war by the end of 1948 in accordance with the Foreign Ministers Council decision of April 1947 and asked whether Russia had done likewise

EGYPT'S UNCHANGED POLICY TOWARDS PALESTINE

AMMAN, (Transjordan), Jan. 4 (Reuter) King Abdulah of Transjordan was returning home today after a three-day tour of Arab Palestine's Samaria district during which he made a blunt statement at Nablus that he was in Palestine to stay

"Our armies—Iraqi and Transjordan—continue to occupy their positions," he told Arab leaders at Nablus yesterday.

"If the Syrian and Egyptian troops return to their positions they will find us here ready.

"Should they not return we shall continue to remain here".

In Cairo, Egypt's new Prime Minister, Ibrahim Abdul Hadi Pasha, told Parliament last night that his Government maintained an 'unchanged policy" towards Palestine and hoped this would be the attitude of all Arab nations.

He added, "we consider the liberation of Palestine is a task both national and humanitarian".

Brigadier General William E. Riley, United Nations Chief of Staff in Palestine, told Correspondents in Haifa last night he had received both an Egyptian complaint and an Israeli denial on the use of poison gas on the Negev front.

Military implications of the presence of Jewish troops in Egyptian territory were reviewed in London yesterday by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and British Service Chiefs, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learned.

D. F. C. For Rescue Of Airmen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, (U. P. A.): The pilot and co-pilot of the ski-equipped C-47 which rescued 12 stranded fliers from a Greenland ice cap were flown here today to receive their Distinguished Flying Crosses. They were Lt.-Colonel Emil Beaudry, pilot, and Lt. Charles Blackwell, co-pilot.

India And Pakistan Must Help Each Other

R. K. Nehru Foresees Closer Bonds Between Two Dominions

LONDON, Jan. 3. (Reuter): Stronger bonds between India and Pakistan were forecast here to-night by Mr. R. K. Nehru on his way to Sweden as India's First Minister there.

He told Reuter "since the two dominions are part of a single whole, since their economic interests and cultural and racial origins are identical, I have no doubt that in the course of time the bonds will become stronger and that some sort of constructive co-operation will develop.

"The important thing is co-operation. Political unification is a secondary consideration at the moment. From co-operation spring other things.

"It has always been argued that there must be the closest co-operation between the two dominions. Whether we are two nations or one, we have got to live together and help each other.

"Both want to raise the standard of life of their peoples. In this task mutual assistance is essential. Therefore we should do everything in our power to further the cause of friendship between India and Pakistan.

"There must be co-operation between all countries with the same outlook but that does not necessarily imply political union.

"One day there will be close co-operation between all countries especially those who are linked geographically and economically. The United Nations is a step to that direction". Praising Sweden he said 'Sweden is great in industry and in social progress. India is greatly interested in her, wanting to achieve the same things. We have something else in common. We too are trying to take the middle road, avoiding the extremes of capitalism and individualism on the one hand and Communism on the other.

'We want to preserve all that is best in the traditional Indian system while borrowing what is worth borrowing from other democracies"

40 Killed In Tornado

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, Jan. 4 (Reuter): At least 40 people were killed and 400 injured in a tornado which crushed part of the small lumber town of Warren. About 90 miles south of here, last night

Giving these figures today, Mayor Jim Hurley said the damage was at least one million dollars.

Fires, which broke out after the tornado swept past, were a serious menace because water supplies had been cut, he added.

'Jagdamba' Runs Aground

COLOMBO, Jan. 3, (Reuter): The cargo boat "Jagdamba" ran aground 35 miles off Tuticorin while on her way to Cochin, according to a message received here today. The tug "Protector", which left Colombo on Saturday had reached the distressed ship

'FLYING PRIEST' KILLED IN AIR CRASH

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Father John Corbett Glover, New Guineas "flying priest, "was killed when his plane crashed on Manindi airstrip in the Sepik river district, it was learned here today.

Father Gover, a 39-year-old missionary with headquarters at Madang, trained in his spare time as an infantryman with the New Guinea volunteer rfles.

In 1942 he evacuated nuns and missionaries to New Guinea coastal areas in his tiny Moth aircraft, while a Qantas plane, sent by the Australian Government at Father Glover's request, saved another 90 people.

Father Glover spent the rest of the war as an army chaplian, returning to the Missions in 1945.

Rauf's Goodwill Message To Burmans

RANGOON. Jan. 3, (Reuter): Doctor M. A. Rauf, the Indian Ambassador, assured Burma today that Indin resident would cerainly cooperate" with the Burmese Government in rehabilitating the country.

In a message to the nation of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, Dr. Rauf said: "Burma is definitely set on the road of independent progress and she takes with her the good wishes of all Indians."

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Pakistan's Ambassador, in his message of good wishes said Burma's attainment of independence had encouraged and inspired other Asiatic nations still struglin for their liberation".

Burma celebrates the anniversary tomorrow.

Nehru's Message To Madras Boy Scouts

MADRAS, Jan. 4 (API): India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the Madras Boy Scouts who were holding a central camp at Guindy states: "I was never a boy scout myself. So I missed this early training which you are getting and which you are fortunate to get. When you grow up there are a great many things to be done in this country and if you are disciplined and learn to conduct yourself properly it will be so much the easier for you later on I congratulate you on having this opportunity of training yourself for the tasks that lie ahead of you in the country. We want that in this country of ours every boy and girl should have an equal chance of work and play."

NEW YORK, January 3. (Reuter). America's new year accident death toll—"the greatest ever recorded"—was 309 the National Safety Council reported today. kN

Of the total, 207 people were killed in traffic fatalities.

BUDDHIST RELICS FOR CALCUTTA

Pandit Nehru To Lead Procession On Arrival

CALCUTTA, (U.P.A.): An elaborate programme is being sketched for the reception here of the sacred Buddhist relics of Sri Sariputta and Moggallana Arahans, two chief disciples of the Lord Buddha.

Reposing for about the past century in the Victoria and Albert Musuem in London, the relics are due to arrive in Calcutta heralded by gunfire, on the morning of January 13. They will be brought by a RIN ship from Colombo.

About 1,000 Buddhists from various parts of the world are expected to participate in the reception.

The relics will first be conveyed from the point of disembarkation to Government House, where they will be kept for the night while Buddist monks recite sacred SUTRAS.

On the morning after the relics will be taken in procession to the city's well-known Maidan. The procession will be led by Premier Nehru Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Dominion Industries Minister, and Dr. B. C. Roy, provincial Premier. In the course of a reception ceremony conducted by West Bengal Premier Dr Roy the relics will be handed over by Pandit Nehru to Dr Mookerjee, who is president of the Mahabodhi Society.

The relics then will be taken to the headquarters of the Society, where they will be on public view till the end of the month. Thereafter they will be finally installed in Sachi, Bhopal.

GOLD SMUGGLERS ARRESTED AT NADIAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Several Muslims were arrested at Nadiad for smuggling a huge stock of gold worth rupees three lakhs from Africa. The Sub Divisional Magistrate of Kaira convicted one of them and fined him Rs. 100 as he cannot give any satisfactory reply as to how he got that gold. The other two persons were released and the stock of gold worth rupees three lakhs that was seized was ordered to be confiscated to Government.

C. R.'S MESSAGE TO A. I. SCIENCE CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API) In a message to the All-India Science Congress being held at Allahabad the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said, "science went out for a long journey from India some centuries ago and it looks as if she has come back to her home now. May the session of the Science Congress of Allahabad be an auspicous festival of this return home. The future progress of science in India seems fairly assured if we could appraise it on the quality and industry shown by present day Doctors of Science".

WHEN NEW CONGRESS EXECUTIVE MEETS

NEW DELHI, January 3. (U.P.I.): The new Congress Working Committee, which is expected to be announced in a day or two, will meet in New Delhi on January 9. it is learnt.

The new Working Committee, it is further learnt, will consist of 20 members including the Congress President. This will be the biggest executive body of the Congress since the Congress-Constitution had provided for it.

It is further learnt that the proportion of members on the Working Committee holding ministerial office is not likely to exceed one-third of the total membership of the Committee.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT GRANT ANICUT

TRICHYNOPOLLY Jan. 3 (API) Mr. A. J. Gover, Principal, Central Recruiting School, Trichynopolly, and his twelve year old daughter Miss Gover who went for a picnic party yesterday were drowned in Cauveri, a few miles off Trichy. Mr. Gover was a Deputy Superintendent of police.

Mr. Gover, his family and his friends numbering in all ten went for a picnic in Grant Anicut, a dam across the river Cauveri, a few miles off Trichy. In the evening some of the party including Mr. Gover, Mrs. Gover and Miss, Gover, went for a bath in the river. After wading through knee deep water they suddenly lost ground and found themselves in deep waters. Mrs. Gover and some others were rescued, out Miss. Gover was drowned. Mr. Gover was heared shouting for help but before help could reach him, he disappeared.

After vigorous searches for more than forty hours, the police found the body of Mr. A. J. Gover, Principal, Central Recruiting School (Police), Trichinopoly, intact almost very near the place of drowning.

Mr. A. J. Govar, was drowned in the Cauveri near the Grant Annicut, a dam across the Cauveri on Sunday evening.

Delhi Press Reporters Association Recognised

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (UPI.) The Delhi Press Reporters' Association has been officially ecognised by the Delhi administration following problonged negotiations between the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the President of the DPRA, Mr N N Rana. The DPRA has been recognised on the lines of the Press Association of India and various other provincial organisations of the working journalists.

The DPRA has 26 members on its role representing all the newspapers and news agencies functioning in Delhi. All these members would shortly be accredited to the Delhi Provincial Government.

DEFECTIVE PANTOGRAPH DOES THE TRICK

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A recalcitrant rake of the Harbour Branch service of the G.I.P., railway suburban line was responsible for hundreds of office-goers being stranded at their home-stations, this morning.

The disruption of traffic that followed the failure of the erring rake lasted for 2½ hours and 20 locals—10 Up and 10 Down—had to be cancelled as a sequel.

The rake refused to budge an inch inspite of all the goading and cajolery of the driver and the guard when it came to a dead-halt on the line between Cotton Green and Reay Road. Baffled by its pugnacious behaviour after trying all the emergency gadgets, the motorman succeeded in tracing a defect in the pantograph which caused the trouble.

At last in despair a siste rake that came in the wake of the one that had failed was called in to help. The two were then coupled and an attempt was made to tow the recalcitrant one to its destination—the Victoria Terminus; but by the time Reay Road station had been passed, between that station and Dockyard Road, both came to a dead stop, making confusion worse confounded.

Frantic telephonic messages were exchanged between the authorities at V. T. and the men on the spot, and, as a last resort, it was decided to send a fresh rake from Bombay to clear the blockade. By the time this was achieved it was already 12-30 and for full two and a half hours, both the up and down locals had to be struck off.

The rake that went from Bombay ultimately pushed off the "failures"—for now it was no longer a "solo but a "duet"— on to the "diversion at Dockyard and from here the rakes that were out of sorts were taken for first aid to the Kurla car-shed.

Unfortunately for those who made a dash for trams this mode of vehicular traffic on the Reay Road—Ballard Pier route also went off the schedule at the identical moment. Owing to a lorry load of flour bags falling on the track from a goods truck, the route was blocked for nearly an hour and there was a tram-traffic-jam at Dockyard till the obstruction was removed.

11 Europeans Detained By Madras Police

MADRAS, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): Eleven Europeans, ten Italians and one Swede travelling by a Scandinavian Air Lines Viking aircraft from Singapore to Stockholm, have been detained by the Madras Security Police on their landing at the Meenambakkam aerodrome yesterday afternoon as they did not possess visas properly endorsed for transit through India as required by Rules. Only the members of the crew had it.

The police have referred the matter to the Government of India for direction. The passengers and the aircraft are consequently held up in Madras.

"Swaraj And Saheed" Islands

PATNA, Jan. 3 (API.) Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc in a statement has drawn the attention of Dr. B. C. Roy the West Bengal Premier to a decree of the Provisional Azad Hind Government of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose by which the Andaman and Nicobar Islands had respectively been named "Swaraj" and "Saheed."

If Dr. Roy is anxious to show his respect to Netaji, Mr. Joglekar says, let his Government accept the Decree and name the islands accordingly

13 MEDICOS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The general strike of the students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, to protest against the increase in fees entered the second day today while the number of hunger strikers has risen to thirteen including two girls. The students on hunger-strike have moved their common room to the entrance of the principal's office.

The son of Mr. G. V Mavlankar, Speaker of the Central Assembly, is among the students on hunger-strike.

The classes are being conducted with very depleted attendance as majority of the students are abstaining from their studies.

A spokesman of the students' Union said that all the students of the college would go on one-day hunger-strike in sympathy with their colleagues.

Pattabhi To Inaugurate Students' Congress

BOMBAY January 3 (U.P.I.): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, will inaugurate the annual conference of the All-India Students' Congress to be held at Kanpur on 8th, 9th and 10th January, 1949.

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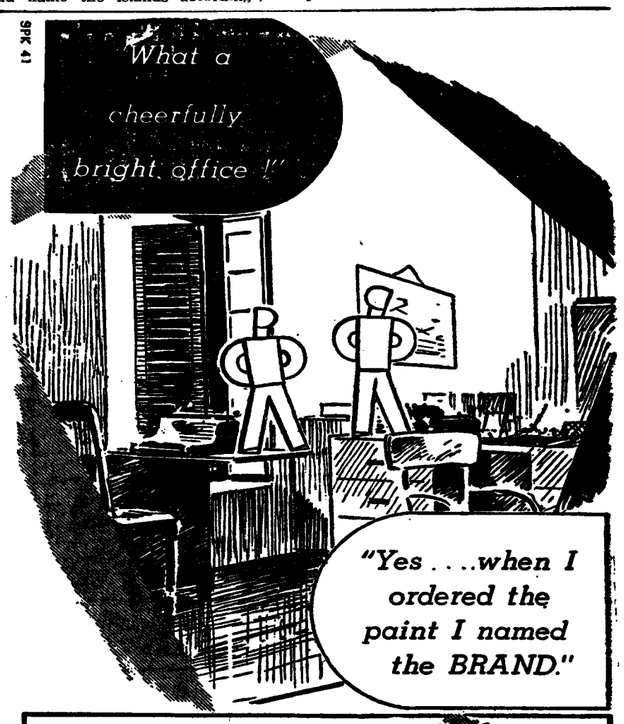

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BHOPATKAR'S APOLOGIA FOR MAHASABHA POLITICS

Reiterates Demand For Lifting Ban On R. S. S.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3. (U. P. I.): Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, at a press conference here this evening reiterated the Mahasabha's decision to revive its political activities.

Referring to the ban with which the Mahasabha was threatened Mr. Bhopatkar said that the Hindu Mahasabha always stood for maintaining the newly-won freedom at all cost and sacrifice and was ready and willing to implement all such efforts as would be genuinely directed to that end.

MAHASABHA NOT COMMUNALISTIC

Mr. Bhopatkar said that the criticism levelled against the Hindu Mahasabha was that it was a communal body and that as such it had no rightful place in the secular political structure of the Indian Union. There lay the confusion, he said, because it was untrue and unjust to say that the Hindu Mahasabha was an advocate of communalism simply because its membership was open only to Hindus. A person could be a Hindu as well as a staunch democrat; similarly, a political structure run by Hindus alone could also be democratic.

To his mind communalism implied a particular frame of mind which sought to aggrandise one community at the cost of others and to the detriment of the national interest. In fact, communalism was a mental attitude to secure to a community what was not legitimately due to it. He, therefore, asked the detractros of the Hindu Mahasabha to point out a single instance where it had demanded anything which exceeded the due and proper share of the Hindu community or where the Mahasabha deviated even by a little from the path of nationalism and democracy pure and simple

ATTACK ON CONGRESS

He said that if any party had been the upholder of communalism it had been the Congress, which began its career in 1920 with the theocratic movement of Khilafat and ended on August 15, 1947, with the creation of the theocratic State of Pakistan. It was, therefore, strange that Congress spokesmen, forgetful of its past history, had now come out with the new slogan of secular democratic State although the Congress itself was perpetuating communalism by agreeing to reservation of seats to the minorities even under the new constitution.

Mr. Bhopatkar then referred to the decision of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to form "common political platform" and said that this decision instead of being criticised should have been welcomed by the critics of the Mahasabha as a right move in the right direction.

WITHDRAWAL OF BAN ON R.S.S. DEMANDED

Referring to the ban imposed on the RSS and the RSS Satyagraha in this context, Mr. Bhopatkar said that the RSS had been working for the past 25 years as a non-political body engaged in building up the discipline and character of the Hindu youth. The ban imposed on it was, therefore, a denial of the primary freedom of expression and association to its members. As a protest against which the RSS members had launched a Satyagraha.

The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, called upon the Government to withdraw the ban on the RSS and release its members now rotting in jail.

Asked as to what rights would be enjoyed by the minorities in the set-up envisaged by the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Bhopatkar said that all the fundamental rights would be enjoyed by them but no preferential treatment would be meted out to them simply on the consideration that they happened to be in minority.

Asked as to whether it would be possible for the minorities to enjoy those rights if the Mahasabha were in power, Mr. Bhopatkar said: "Put me in power and then see."

Mr. Bhopatkar in reply to another question said that the Hindu Mahasabha was entirely independent of the RSS.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 6, 2005.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 5, 1368.
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1317.
Sunrise: 07-13 a.m. Sunset: 06-16 p.m.
Hightide: 03-27, 15-38.
Lowtide: 09-53, 21-05.

Today's Engagements

STANDING COMMITTEE: 3 p.m. (B. T.).

PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM & LIBRARY: Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, President Indian Library Association will address members of the Bombay Library Association on "The Bombay Library Development Plan in the Light of what I Saw Abroad", today (Wednesday), at 5-45 p.m., at the office of the C. S. Information Service, "Adelphi", 3-Queen's Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Talk on "Resolutions: Made and Broken: Why?" today (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

PRAVRITTI SANGH: Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai will give the first lecture of his series on "Words" in literature' today, at 6-30 in Forbes Gujrati Sabha Mandir, Congress House Lane.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: Procession by Bombay Sikhs from Gurdwara Sri Guru Sabha, Erere Road, today (Wednesday), at 2-0 p.m. Meeting at Khalsa College, Matunga, at 8-0 p.m. Tomorrow (Thursday), celebration of Guru Gobind Singh's birthday, at Khalsa College, Matunga, at 5-20 a.m.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES' UNION: A meeting of the members of the Union will be held in Union office today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

PROHIBITION GUARDS: A meeting of the Officers Commanding will be held on Wednesday (today), at the Council Hall, Fort, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m.

THE MARITIME UNION OF INDIA: Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State, Transport and Railways will visit the offices of the Union, today (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of States, Information and Broadcasting will visit the Chamber and meet the members today (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C.: Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C. will give a tea party to Mr. R. R. Diwakar, at 6 p.m., today (Wednesday), at the Congress House.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: Mr. C. A. Vessey, Developemnt Manager, Lever Bros will lecture on "How to increase efficiency in glycerine evaporator at 5 p.m., today (Wednesday), at the auditorium of the Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Sabha Dasturji Framroze A. Bode will deliver a public lecture today (Wednesday), at 6t 6-15 p.m., at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street, on "Need of Religion for humanity and true meaning of Religion."

THE MULUND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY: The Hon'ble Mr. Vallunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance and Co-operation, will perform the opening ceremony of the Mulund Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd's. Cloth Shop at Gawde Wadi, Mulund, tomorrow (Thursday), at 8-30 a.m.

Miss Mani Ben Patel Sets Example

The Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee 56th Session Jaipur, writes:—

Miss Mani Ben Patel and Sum Shanker, Private Secretary to Sardar Patel, who along with Sardar Patel were guests of the Reception Committee at Jaipur during the last Congress Session, have insisted on paying their accommodation fee as charged from all visitors.

Miss Mani Ben Patel, while doing so, stated that at political gatherings like the Congress everybody, howsoever placed, was expected to and should pay his legitimate dues.

Radio Manufacture In India

The National Radio and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Bombay (a Tata affiliated Company) and E. K. Cole Limited of England announce that they have entered into an agreement for the establishment and development of radio manufacture and distribution in India.

This will embrace Radio sets, Components and Electronic Devices generally. Plans are well advanced for the production of a range of Radio Sets, the first of which, it is expected, will appear shortly.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
244 m. (1231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Gottuvadyam Par Bhairaon By Ponnuswami 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Govindrao Barhanpurkar 8-15 Bhasker Rao Amembal (Bhajan) 9-0 Vijaya Desai (Vocal music) 12-0 p.m. Rang Tarang Variety programme 12-30 Sohag Raat 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vividh Sangeet 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Albert Sandler's Orchestra 2-0 Jean Cavall 2-15 Andre Kostelanetz and his Orchestra 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 G. M. Durrani (Thumri) 5-15 Govindrao Barhanpurkar 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Bhasker Rao Amembal 6-30 G. K. Nimkar 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 G. M. Durrani (Ghazal A. N. Qasmi) 7-30 Talk (H) 7-45 Gujarati Geeto 7-55 Varya Varachi Varat 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 G. M. Durrani (Thumri Pahadi Geet) 8-45 "Anandi Yugal" Feature in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Current Events Manohar Idgunji 10-0 G. K. Nimkar 10-30 Vijaya Desai (Vocal music).
VARIATIONS.
41.44 m (7.240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Man Pasand Gani 5-45 p.m. Tarana By Air Artist 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.48 m. (4.880 kc/s)
7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Jhaptal on Pakhawaj By Govindrao Barhanpukar 8-15 Bhaskar Rao Amembal 9-0 Vijaya Desai (Vocal music) 9-30 Mandolin Par Behag By Ponnuswami 10-0 Anne Rao: Soprano 10-15 Sir Thomas Beecham and his Symphony Orchestra 10-30 Simplicio D'Souza (Violoncello) 10-45 The Jacques String Orchestra.

MORARJI AT AUNDH TRAINING CENTRE

Hon. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay Government, visited the National Cadet Corps Training Centre at Aundh on Monday. Photo shows him inspecting guard of honour given by cadets.

WEATHER

Cold Wave Across West Rajputana

POONA, Jan. 4, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1949:—

A cold wave from the west is moving across west Rajputana

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in and near the East Punjab and in Madhya Bharat.

Night temperatures were markedly below normal in West Rajputana where some stations have reported night temperatures below the freezing point.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 5TH:—Dry weather will continue over the country except for isolated showers in and near the hills of the East Punjab and the West United Provinces, in Darjeeling hills and North-East Assam

The cold wave will sweep east wards and south wards and temperatures are likely to fall well below normal in the East Punjab, East Rajputana the West United Provinces, the central parts of the country, the North Deccan the North Konkan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Cutch. Temperatures will also continue well below normal in West Rajputana.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:— The coordinates of the epicentre of the earthquake shock which was recorded by seismographs in the Meteorological office Poona, on Sunday, January 2, 1949, are near latitude 24 and half degrees north and latitude 64-1/2 degree east in southern Baluchistan.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Jan. 4, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 4th January 1949:—

Abu 57 35 0 0 minus 0.1, Anmedabad 75 47 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 83 58 0 0 minus 0.4, Ambala 78 48 0.1 0.5 minus 0.7, Bangalore 79 59 0 0 minus 0.5, Banaras 80 54 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 77 65 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 84 59 C 0 minus 0.2, Colombo 89 72 0 8.9 plus 2.8, Cuttack 84 62 0 0 minus 0.2, Darjeeling 41 35 0 0 minus 0.3, Dhera Dun 74 49 0 0.4 minus 0.8, Delhi 78 48 T 0 minus 0.5, Gaya 81 57 0 0 minus 0.2, Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 59 0 0 minus 0.3, Jubbulpore 84 55 0 0 minus 0.5, Kanpur (U. P.) — 57 0.1 0.1 minus 0.4, Lucknow 82 57 T 0 minus 0.4, Madras 83 69 0 1.7 minus 4.0, Mahabaleshwar 75 60 0 0 minus 0.3, Mussorie 55 39 0 0.9 minus 0.6, Nagpur 84 55 0 0 minus 0.5, Patna 84 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Poona 89 61 0 0 minus 0.2, Shillong 57 37 0 0 minus 0.3, Simla nil.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS: FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 6-1-1949: Dry weather. Cold spell in Cutch, Saurastra, Gujarat and Khandesh. OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: Little change. Nights will warm up in Cutch and Saurashtra.

COLD WAVE IN RAJKOT

RAJKOT, Jan. 4, (A. P. I.): A cold wave has been sweeping over Rajkot for the past 48 hours coupled with a chilly northerly breeze. The temperature last night fell to as low as 38 degrees fahrenheit (six degrees above freezing point.)

Singhania Scholarships

To perpetuate the memory of his deceased father late Lala Kamlapat Singhania, Sir Padampat Singhania, Governing Director of the J. K. Group of Industries, Kanpur has been donating Rs. 25,000 per annum as scholarships to students prosecuting their studies in various subjects in colleges and universities.

The Secretary of the J. K. Charitable Trust announces that for the year 1949-50 also a similar grant will be made and the intending applicants should forward their applications in the prescribed form obtainable from his office in Kamla Tower, Kanpur on or before 15th March, 1949. The application should be submitted through the Principal or Head of the Educational Institution.

Symposium

Under the joint auspices of the Social Sciences Seminar, Siddharth College, Economics and Politics Seminar, St. Xavier's College, and the Students' Union Sydenham College, a Symposium on "Anti-inflation Policy of the Government of India" will be held today (Wednesday, at 5-45 p.m., at the St. Xavier's College Hall. The following will participate in the Symposium: 1. Prof. C. N. Vakil, as an Economist; 2. Mr M. A. Master, as an Industrialist; 3. Mr V. B. Gandhi, as a Congressman; 4. Mr. Rohit Dave, as a Socialist; 5. Mr. Ramesh Shanghavi, as a Communist.

NAGPUR, Monday. The "United Press of India" learns that the Budget Session of the C. P and Berar Legislative Assembly will commence from February 28. The Budget for 1949-50 is expected to be presented either on the 2nd or 3rd March.

Asoka Mehta On Medical Strike

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta has issued the following statement:—"Some of the medical students in Poona and Bombay are on hunger-strike for the past few days to register their protest against recent increase in their tuition fees. They have agreed to call off the strike if the Government appoints a non-official committee to enquire into the dispute over increased fees.

We have to appeal to the Government not to have a false sense of prestige. The young men now on hunger-strike should be spared avoidable suffering. The veteran Congress leaders who man the Government today we know can afford, if need be, to stoop to conquer the students' ferment."

KARACHI, January 3. (A.P.I.): Nawab Mustaq Ahmad Gurmani former Prime Minister of Bahawalpur, has been appointed as Minister without portfolio of the Government of Pakistan.

The Nawab took charge of his new duties this afternoon.

THEFT OF BABY-GIRL

Esplanade Police Arrests Culprit

Nazimunissa, a 25 year-old Muslim woman, who is alleged to have stolen a baby from a maternity hospital, where the baby-girl was born a fortnight ago, was arrested by the Esplanade Police on Monday.

Nazimunissa is a resident of Gogari Mahal, Pydhonie. It is stated that she has no issue, and on New Year Day she removed the baby from her mother's side while the mother was asleep.

Mohamed Amin, Nazimunissa's father, seeing the baby in her arms, questioned her and finding that the child was stolen forced her to return the baby to her mother. Nazimunissa was arrested after she had returned the child to the mother.

Acknowledgement

We have received from the Cement Marketing Company of India Limited a pocket diary, a wall-calendar and a desk diary for 1949. We have also received a pocket diary for 1949 from the British Broadcasting Corporation, London.

B. C. P. W.
TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE
THE PICK OF TOILET SOAPS
Stands shoulders above its rivals in
TRANSPARENCY, PURITY, DURABILITY AND WEALTH OF FRAGRANCE
Once Chosen, it is Always Chosen.
BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA..BOMBAY
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay-2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Separate tenders, in prescribed forms, are invited for the purchase and removal of each of the following Textile, Leather, Metallic Stores and Motor Accessories:

S. NO.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES	QUANTITY	RESERVE PRICE	LOCATION	TENDER NO.
1.	(a) Time clock ribbons 1" Blue/Red.	328 rolls.	Rs. 2,296/-	General Motors Factory, Sewri, Bombay.	RCS/TX VH/GM
	(b) Leather straps plain and leather straps with buckle, assorted sizes. (Detailed list available in office).	—	Rs. 2,168/-		
	(c) Brass buckles 1".	520.139 gross.	Rs. 1,716/-		
	(d) Windscreen glass 7/32" Laminated triplex safety 15½" x 9".	1,263 pcs. 3,913 Yds.	Rs. 1,263/-		
	(e) Cotton rope 5/8" cir. Spike buttons white 1" to 3/4" long.	25,000 Nos.	Rs. 1,200/-		
	Nail buttons 1/2" to 3/4" long.	15,000 Nos.			
	White cotton rope; cushion and nail buttons; silver clips; copper terminals; Door outside handle assy; side Door lock assy; etc. (Detailed list available in office)	—			
	(f) Bracket fender shirt; bulb head lamp 12 V; lamp assy, blackout tail; spring fuel pump tension; condensor horn; bolt seat bracket; beat indicator; rifle clip; asbestos sheets 40 X 40 X ¼; etc. (Detailed list available in office)	—	Rs. 1,200/-		
2.	(a) Overmittens A/G.	2,150 Prs.		Ordnance Depot, Dehu Road.	RCS/12821 TX/1/44.
	(b) Gloves A/G large. Gloves A/G small. Gloves A/G Ex-small.	5,530 Prs. 9,460 Prs. 530 Prs.	—		
	(c) Overmittens A/G large.	3,143 Prs.			
3.	Powell producer gas plant model 'FR' C/W blower attachments and hand blowers suitable for Ford and Chevrolet Vehicles.	80 Nos.	Rs. 125/- each.	Ordnance Depot, Kirkee.	RCS/VEH/ 5086.
4.	Capes cotton porous antigas.	10,598 Nos.	Rs. 1/4/- each.	Ordnance Depot, Dehu Road.	RCS/13070/ TX/1/103.

NOTE: The stores against No. 4 will not be allowed to be exported out of India.

Last date due: 4 P.M. on 24-1-1949.
Public opening of tenders: If A.M. on 25-1-1949.
Offers to be kept open up to: 24-2-1949.

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed with the above tender number, separately for each store, should be sent to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. The tender forms can be obtained from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Bombay on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (non-refundable).

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the total price offered, deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay in Reserve Bank/ Imperial Bank of India or a Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques and Cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay.

All Sales will be ex-site subject to the availability of the stores and to the "General Conditions of Con. 117"

No guarantee is given of the quality, quantity or suitability of the stores.

Issued by

Regional Commissioner (Disposals),

Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone: 30041

A.C. 492

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

A Bachelor invites correspondence with a view to matrimony Graduate preferred. Apply Box No. 1001 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a suitable match for an Aggarwal Bansal girl (16) slim, tall, healthy, smart, moderately educated of Respectable Bombay Millionaire family. Early decent marriage. Wanted beautiful tall, slim, non-Bansal Aggarwali girl from highly connected family for a moderately educated boy (18) belonging to a Respectable Millionaire Family of Bombay Income in Lakhs. No. 2827 "Bombay Chronicle".

Virgin or widow, age 20-25, educated, beautiful and healthy, of any community, required for cultured businessman with very flourishing business and sound financial position, age 32, perfect health, good features. Previous wife invalid. Correspondence strictly confidential. Reply with full particulars Box No. 125 "Bombay Chronicle".

Match for twenty years old Rajput, Gujrathi knowing, girl. Write Post Box 4014, Bombay—7. 124

SITUATIONS VACANT

A capable stenographer either sex required. Write stating particulars of experience speed etc., consolidated salary Rs. 150/-. Apply Box No. 2836 "Bombay Chronicle".

An Experienced Matriculated Stenographer required. Salary Rs. 100/150. Apply personally Mr. Khan, Jiji House, Raveline Street, Behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (137)

Wanted a few Inspector of Agents on Rs. 100 P. M. Apply by post; Dhakeswari Motors Ltd. 91, Theatre Road, Cal. 17. 134

Air-India invites applications from Ground Engineers with A. C. & X Indian Licences. Apply, stating licences held and previous experience, to Personnel Officer, Air-India Ltd., Bombay Airport, Santa Cruz, before 20th January 1949. 2819

Wanted a Gujarati Hindu, knowing English correspondence and proficient in Gujarati accounts, income tax and court affairs. Only experienced hand need apply stating qualifications experience and salary expected to Box No. 113 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

Glass Technologist—qualified and experienced, can undertake erection of furnaces, Sheet-Glass expert, possessing executive abilities, seeks change, Box No. 98 "Bombay Chronicle".

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management. Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 97

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch for New Year—Enrol immediately for new classes commenced this week for Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus. 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (128)

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Epilepsy and Hysteria cured for ever—By smelling this wonderful herb when attacked by fits a black worm 1 1/4 long will come out with the sneeze of the patient. The patient will get a miraculous cure of the diseases. Apply Sri 108, Mahatma Ambar Das P. O. Nagod, Dist. Jubbulpore. 136

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:— Agents and Stockists for our Horn and Pearl Buttons. J. Smith and Co. P. O. Box No. 2209 Calcutta. 28

Wanted —Agents for selling our cheap and fancy London Gold Ornaments, good commission, attractive terms. security Rs. 8/- for sample. Write post card to British Commercial Co., Post Box 65, Agra. (2758)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

A big "Dyeing and Printing Works" (Hand Printing) in Hindu area, on the main Road, with large accommodation, and all facilities for sale with Goodwill. Write to Box No 92 "Bombay Chronicle"

For sale a Limited Liability Company running transport business in Bombay with a fleet of vehicles and petrol quota with goodwill, accommodation, etc. For further particulars apply to Box No. 9872 "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Shop at "Decora" for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz, Czech cut and painted glassware, etc. etc., 97A. Queen's Road, Bombay 1. 6778

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 6th JANUARY, 1949, at 3 P. M. (BOMBAY TIME):—

150. From Dr. M. N. Birje—For requesting Government to continue the rationing of Kerosene oil in the City.

151-152. From Mr. Jehangir D. Daruwala—For (151) requesting the Commissioner of Police to provide a Rule prohibiting the parking of hack victorias in front of the entrance to the Victoria Terminus from Hornby Road; and (152) requesting the G.I.P. Railway authorities to provide an Inter Class accommodation carriage along with the Upper Class on the Deccan Queen from 1st January 1949 when the second class is eliminated, etc.

153. From Miss P. N. Nariman—For starting convalescent homes in the City for the use of patients for recouping their health after a serious illness.

154-157. From Mr. D.M. Shinde—For (154) providing a shelter at the bus stop at Sion Bridge; (155) providing sanitary arrangements in the localities of Kala Killa, Dharavi; (156) erecting another fish market on temporary basis at Dharavi and (157) providing sufficient number of water taps in the locality to the West side of the Antop Hill.

158-166. From Mr. R. G. Kharat—For (158) allowing certain number of excess passengers to travel on trams, and buses; (159) Keeping the Free Municipal Reading Rooms and Libraries open throughout the day; (160) shifting the Katchra receptacle at the Municipal Chawls at Agripada, Wylie Road, to some distant vacant place; (161) taking steps to repair the lavatories at B.I.T. Blocks Nos. 9-12 at Agripada; (162) refixing the windows of the several Municipal Chawls in such a way as would give the tenants better ventilation and light; (163) issuing instructions to the heads of departments to fill in vacancies of various posts strictly in accordance with seniority, etc., (164) not allowing the Municipal premises which are unfit for human habilitation to be occupied for such purpose; (165) taking steps to remove the unserviceable, etc., stores kept in the old chawls in Agripada Estate; and (166) issuing instructions to heads of departments to appoint in permanent—vacancies of labourers, persons already in service, etc.

167-163. From Mr. Homi J. H. Talevarkhan—For (167) devising a scheme for the inspection, etc., of tinned provisions sold by roadside hawkers; and (168) arranging the names of Voters in the Municipal Electoral Rolls alphabetically and according to surnames, etc.

By Order of
His Worship the Mayor
B. V. MODY.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th January, 1949.

(2832)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED, will be held at THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY at 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, (OPPOSITE CHURCHGATE RAILWAY STATION), FORT, BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1949, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1948.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current years and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.
For THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LTD.,
Cement Agencies, Ltd., Managing Agents.
J. H. PATEL.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1948.

NOTE:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company were CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd November to SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1948, both days inclusive.

The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable on and after Friday, the 4th February, 1949, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 11th December, 1948.

Shareholders are Requested to Notify the Company IMMEDIATELY of any change in their Address.

2824

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NEW MAHALUXMI OIL MILLS

PLEASE NOTE:—As and from the 1st of January, 1949, our Office premises will be situated at—

No. 37, MAIN FRERE ROAD,

(Near Princess Dock Clock Tower, Red Gate), BOMBAY—9.

NEW TELEPHONE NO. 33458.

(126)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT
Secretariat, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts under the Executive Engineer, Milk Plan Construction Division, Bombay, for the works at Aarey (Goregaon) or in the Head Office at Bombay:—

Qualification.	Name of Post.	Scale of pay.
Overseers (temporary & work charged)	B.E., D.C.E. or practical experience.	80-5-100-8-140-E.B. 10-200 E.B.-10-270

Higher starting pay upto Rs. 200 to B.Es and Rs. 132 to others according to experience.

Head Draftsman	B.E.D.C.E. or practical experience.	150-10-220 or 180-10-270 according to qualifications.
Asstt. Draftsman	Matriculate having previous experience.	70-3-85 E.B.-4-125
Sub-Overseers (Temporary & work charged)	Completion of Sub-Overseer's course or practical experience.	70-3-85 E.B.-4-105 E.B.-5-145
Storekeeper (for Head Office)	Graduate or Matriculate possessing experience of Store-keeper's work in any Government P.W.D. office.	100-4-120-5-150
Storekeeper (for Sub-Division)	-do-	60-4-120 E.B.-5-150
Tracers	Practical experience	46-3-85 E.B.-4-105
Mistries (work charged)	Practical experience of supervising, buildings, roads and other construction works.	55-3-85-4-105
Senior Accounts Clerks.	Graduate with experience of Accounts. Experience in P.W.D. office preferred.	100-8-140
Accounts Clerks	Graduates or Matriculates with experience in accounts.	92-8-140
Clerks	Matriculates with office experience preferred.	46-3-85-E.B.-4-105 Matriculates will be given a starting pay of Rs. 55/-

Applications should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Milk Plan Construction Division, Wakefiled House Ballard Estate, Bombay before 15-1-1949 stating therein age, domicile, qualification, experience and previous pay and minimum total salary which they are willing to accept. Usual allowances as permissible under rules will be granted in addition to the pay as stated above

The applicants when called will have to appear for interview at the office of the Milk Commissioner, Bombay at their own expense.

S. M. MOGRE,
Establishment Officer.

2822

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders in B-2 (Item rate) Form for constructing the following Buildings and Works for the State Transport, Government of Bombay, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Building Projects Division (No. 1), Poona in his office at Poona on the dates given below and will be opened on the dates shown below in last column against each work.

Item No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost in Rs.	Earnest money in Rs.	Date from which tenders would be issued.	Last date of issueing tenders	Last date and time for receiving tenders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Constructing a compound wall & levelling the plot acquired for the workshop at Sholapur and carrying all minor works required for the opening of service Depots immediately at Sholapur.	90000	900	Wednesday 5-1-49.	Monday 10-1-49.	Saturday 15-1-49 3 p.m.
2	Constructing a Bus Station at Sholapur.	150000	1500	Saturday 8-1-49	Monday 24-1-49	Wednesday 26-1-49 3 p.m.
3	Constructing a 'B' Type Workshop at Sholapur.	70000	700	Saturday 1-1-49	Thursday 27-1-49	Saturday 29-1-49 3 p.m.

2. Earnest money as mentioned above should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or the nearest Government Treasury and receipted chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate or Banker's certificate of a suitability without which tender shall not be considered. Earnest money in cash or cheque will not be accepted.

3. Blank tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 8/- per copy per work from the above named office during office hours on all working days upto dates mentioned above the plans and contract documents can also be seen, and further particulars obtained.

Sd/- L. W. KALE,
Executive Engineer,
Building Projects Division (No.1),
POONA.

31st December 1948
Central Buildings,
Poona No. 1.

(2825)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the following work, which will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1949 in the office of the Chief Accountant in Municipal Head Office Fort, Bombay.

"Construction of 27" sewer in Bhulabhai Desai Road (Warden Road) from Warden Road Pumping Station up to the head manhole of 3'-6" sewer in Bhulabhai Desai Road (Warden Road)."

Forms of tender, specifications etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- for each copy to any one deputed to receive them by the SPECIAL ENGINEER. (Works Branch), who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender copies will not be supplied by Post.

BY ORDER OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay,
Dated, 3rd January, 1949.

(2834)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 33836/37 and 69368 in respect of 11 Ordinary Shares Nos. 102100 to 102109 and 542200 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) standing in the name of Bai Avabai Dhunjishaw Master, and Share Certificate No. 48210 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 100148 to 100152 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) standing in the names of Mrs. Avabai Dhunjishaw Master and Miss Goola Dhunjisha Master, have been lost, mislaid or destroyed..

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) BAI AVABAI DHUNJISHAW MASTER.
(Sd.) BAI GOOLA DHUNJISHA MASTER.

Dated 4-1-1949. 131

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 250/- for each item are invited for the purchase of the under noted empties, tins, cases, barrels, etc. Tenders may be for all or any of the items available for disposal. Last date for receiving tenders is 5 P.M. on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1949. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The goods can be inspected in consultation with Milk Powder Depot, Cricket Club of India, Churchgate, from whom full particulars of the terms and conditions can also be had free on any working day during office hours.

Name of article.	Approx. Quantity
1. Empty packing cases, rectangular shape in sound condition.	493
2. Empty tin drums (50 lbs. capacity) Round shape with outer wooden cover for many of them.	64
3. Empty tins (1 cwt. capacity) size 18" x 18" x 18"	482
4. Empty wooden barrels (225 lbs. capacity) with three iron hooks	1,205
5. Empty packing cases (capacity 1 cwt. approx.) Inside size 18" x 18" x 18".	2,425
6. Empty 4 gallons K.O. Type tins	1,052
7. Empty tins (5 lbs. capacity) height 8" round shape	516
8. Empty tins (7 lbs. capacity) Round shape	1,850

D.N. KHURODY
Milk Commissioner, Bombay

Office of the Milk Commissioner, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Sprott Road, Bombay: 31st December 1948.

2826

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Industrial Assurance Building, Opposite Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 28th day of January, 1949, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution.

RESOLVED that in response to the appeal for subscription to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund and/or other Funds to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Directors be authorised, on behalf of the Company, to make a contribution of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,194/-.

By order of the
Board of Directors.
J. C. SETALVAD.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 30th December, 1948.

2823

G.I.P. RAILWAY

DINING CAR SERVICE ON POONA EXPRESS TRAINS

ON and from January 1st, 1949, Dining Car Service on 19 Down and 20 Up Poona Express Trains has been withdrawn.

(2833)

NOTICE

LOST ONE SINGLE DIAMOND

About 3 Ratis, dropped from setting Churchgate Street on 14-12-48 has great sentimental value. Founder will be handsomely rewarded without worry Phone 89139 or 20792.

130

THE NEW PIECE GOODS BAZAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will remain CLOSED from 14th January, 1949 to 27th January, 1949, both days inclusive.

PADAMSEY DAMODAR GOVINDJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1949.

122

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, within a radius of ten miles from General Post Office, Bombay, 17,700 square feet of Office accommodation, one sound stage for film production, 50 feet x 100 feet, one dubbing theatre 24 feet x 50 feet, one projection theatre 25 feet x 50 feet and twelve film vaults 14 feet x 9 feet each. Sound stage, dubbing theatre and projection theatre are required WITHOUT any equipment. Tenders giving details of accommodation and rent required may be sent to Mr. P. C. Saksena, Assistant Controller (Administration), Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India 91, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6, to reach him by 15th January, 1949 after which date no tenders will be considered.

2808

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 P.M. on 19-1-1949 for supply of 3,00,000 Cft. of ballast and 50,000 Cft. chips at Chinchwad. The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. This sum will not be retunded

2830

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNDER the auspices of the University, Professor Louis Renou, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Paris and an eminent Sanskritist will deliver three lectures on the following subjects on the 5th, the 6th and the 7th January, 1949 in the Lecture Theatre (1st Floor) of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay-1. The Lecture will commence at 5-30 p.m. on each of these days.

SUBJECTS OF THE LECTURES.

(I) The Influence of Sanskrit Literature and Thought on French Literature and Thought;

(II) The Present and the Future of Vedic Studies;

(III) The Projected Sanskrit-English Dictionary.

Mahamahopaddhyaya Dr. P. V. Kane M.A., LL.M., D.Litt., the Vice-Chancellor, will preside over the lectures.

The lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

2828

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE BOMBAY CITY CIVIL COURT AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 621 of 1948.

R. K. CHIMBULKAR on behalf of himself and all other members of the Bombay Youth's Association, having its Office at Glasswalla Building, Umerkhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1.) DADA MAHADU SALUNKE, (2.) TUKARAM MAHADU SALUNKE, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, formerly residing at 89-91, Umerkhadi Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

To,
(1.) Dada Mahadu Salunke
and
(2.) Tukaram Mahadu Salunke the defendants abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the Order made by his Honourable Judge Bhatt on the 19th day of November, 1948, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the plaintiff is given liberty to file the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of himself and on behalf of other members of the Bombay Youths' Association for the following reliefs.

(a) That the defendants may be ordered forthwith to hand over the possession of the premises referred to in the suit.
(b) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of this suit.
(c) And such other reliefs to this Hon'ble Court deem fit.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this suit has been filed as a Summary Suit and that this suit shall be placed on Board for hearing and final disposal 10 days after the service of the Summons herein if appearance is not filed before the said date.

Dated this 3rd day of Dec. 1948.
Registrar,
(Sd.) G. E. Engineer,
City Civil Court, Bombay.

Seal of the City Civil Court, Bombay
Sealer,
(Sd.) R. A. DHRUVA,
Dy Registrar.

Mr. CHANDRASEN GAJANAN,
on behalf of
Messrs. CHANDRASEN & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this 3rd day of Dec. 1948.

2835

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHIVPRASAD VAID has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any right or claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, equitable, security, sale, bequest, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 550 sq. yds. or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 3323 (3AA), Street No. 24 Nepean Sea Road, Cadastral Survey No. 3/590 of Malbar and Cumballa Hills Division and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Daoji Merotra sold to Dr. R. B. Chandrachud, on or towards the West and South by the property of Ratanchand Hirachand and on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor sold to Jankibai.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1949.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(2831)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

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Apply to Commandant IAMC Centre South, POONA with copies of testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable.

2829

AUCTION SALES

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (POST OFFICE BUILDING) AT KHETWADI BACK ROAD.

M/s. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from M/s. Nandlal & Co., Attorneys for M/s. Dwarkadas Gordhandas & Ors. Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Thakorebai widow of Shrinivas Khemraj, Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to Mortgagee under Indenture of Mortgage of 2-11-43 and also under transfer of Mortgage and Agreement to extend time dated 9-11-45, sell by Public Auction on Monday, 17-1-49 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece of land at Khetwadi Back Road with Buildings admeasuring 955 sq. yds. or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 5466, C. S. No. 812 of Girgaum Division, New Street No. 91 and 109 in which premises there is a Post Office.

For particulars apply to M/s. Nandlal and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MISC. STORES FERROUS & NON-FERROUS SCRAP, ETC.

M/s. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, Mazgaon, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 11-1-49 at 10-30 A.M. at the Yard of Controller of Stores, Mazgaon:—Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Scrap, Misc. Stores including Lead wire and Steel wire scrap, Brass and Copper Scrap, C.I. Pipes, Light Scrap, D.C. Ceiling Fans, Woollen Cloth cuttings, Motor Car Elec. Cable Wire, etc and on THURSDAY, 13-1-49 at 10-30 A.M. at "R" Shed Princes Dock, Frere Road:—82 Nos. Junglewood Belfast Trusses and at 3 P.M. at B.P.T. Stores Depot, Wadala:—Standard Line Sleepers 2160 Nos. Crossing Sleepers 86 Nos. Terms: 25 per cent Cash Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD (SOUTH) OR UMERKHADI FIRST ROW.

Under instructions from M/s. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Mr. Fakir Mahomed Lalji Sajan, the Sole Trustee of a certain Trust Deed dated 15th March, 1909, made by Datoo Sajan (since deceased) M/s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction (TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY, 5-1-49 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Fazandari land with dwelling house on the southern side of Umerkhady First Row or Jail Road south, admeasuring about 173 sq. yards, bearing Street No. 41-45 and bounded on East by the house of Shapurji Pestonji, West by house of Bhawoo Heerji, North by Jail Road South and South by a sweeper's passage

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the above Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE & GOOD WILL OF INDIAN PACKING MATERIALS CORPORATION AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from the Vendor, BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13-1-49 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Maharvir Building Homji Street, Fort, the above firm. Terms: 25 per cent Cash Deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 3,76,813 Gunny Bags (Australian Original) A, B. & C. Class, etc., in small convenient lots by order of Regional Disposal Commissioner on 14-1-49 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Wallace Flour Mills, B. & C. at Hancock Bridge, Umerkhadi. Terms: 25 per cent Cash Deposit. Balance in Govt. Treasury by 21-1-49 and delivery by 3-2-49

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Indian Envoy Not To Leave For Holland

DELHI DECISION

Asian Conference To Meet On Jan. 10 Or 16

AGENDA INCLUDES STEPS TO HELP INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TO REGAIN ITS FREEDOM

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4: The Government of India has decided that its recently appointed Ambassador to Holland shall not leave India to take up his new assignment till the Indonesian dispute is finally settled, I learn. Mr. M. S. Mehta, it may be recalled, was recently appointed India's Ambassador to Holland.

Tentative dates fixed for the Asian Conference announced by Premier Nehru from Allahabad are either Jan. 10 or Jan. 16. The agenda for the conference, 'inter-alia,' will include all such steps as are necessary to make the Security Council's decisions effective.

Foreign Office spokesman told me that India was working within framework of the United Nations constitution.

The conference, it is presumed, will discuss all such steps as would prevent Holland getting help to prosecute her war in Indonesia, or to put it conversely, as would enable the Indonesian Republic to regain its freedom. Success of the conference is assured.

'UN COUNCIL MEETING TO BE POSTPONED'

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 4, (UPA): United Nations officials today said that the Security meeting scheduled for late this week probably would be postponed until Monday or Tuesday.

The Council has urgent work to do on the Palestine and Indonesian problems.

The session of the Council's Committee on the Palestine Negev situation, scheduled for Friday, also will be postponed until next week.

ARAB STATES WILL ACCEPT NEHRU'S INVITATION

Azzam Pasha's Assurance To Syud Hossain

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, today told the Indian Ambassador to Egypt, Dr. Syud Hossain, that Arab states would hasten to accept the Indian Government's invitations to the Asian conference on Indonesia.

Arab states would share in the efforts of the conference to solve the Indonesian problems, Azzam Pasha added.

Dr. Syud Hossain handed invitations to the Indonesia conference to representatives of the Arab states who met him here today.

Afterwards the Arab representatives issued this statement: "The principle followed until now by the Arab League had been to stand up against Imperialism and aggression and support people who are striving for liberty and independence. Arab states were foremost in recognising Indonesia's independence

AUSTRALIA STILL EXAMINING NEHRU'S INVITATION

Reuter reported from Canberra today that Australia was still examining the Indian Premier Pandit Nehru's invitation to attend a conference on Indonesia. The Australian Defence Minister, said Australia was considering whether the conference would "sit across the work of the United Nations."

In Nanking, a Foreign Office spokesman said that China was also considering the invitation.

Soviet Paper Supports Delhi Conference

BERLIN, Jan 4 (Reuter): The official Soviet newspaper "Tregliche Rundschau" today advocated strong measures by Asia to defeat what it termed "colonial imperialism."

"The pitiful outcome in the Security Council of the Indonesian case has alarmed Asia and prompted India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, to call a conference to discuss the possibility of joint action on behalf of the Indonesian people who have been betrayed by the Anglo-American bloc," the newspaper declared.

The newspaper, doubting the wisdom of inviting to the conference such "semi-independent" countries as Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Ceylon, the Philippines and Kuomintang China; added.

"Pandit Nehru can hardly expect these countries to adopt an attitude different from that of their masters. But it is in the power of Asia to make it clear to the colonial powers that their time belongs to the past. Asia must avoid any timidness and must pass decisions."

JAP WAR-CRIMINALS AS ADVISERS TO INDONESIA

BATAVIA, Jan. 4, (UPI): Six high-ranking Japanese Army officers, wanted by the British authorities for war-crimes, appear to be acting as advisers to the Republican Government on Sumatra's East Coast.

With the assistance of Republican authorities they managed to escape from the advancing Netherland troops in the area. The names of these Japanese war-criminals are known to the authorities, according to Dutch official sources here.

DUTCH PREMIER FOR BATAVIA

Flying By Secret Route: Hopes To Be Back Soon

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Dutch Premier W. Drees, who left Holland early today for Batavia to seek a settlement of the Indonesian dispute, was flying by a secret route, it was learned here.

The Premier said he did not expect to be away long because important decisions would have to be taken in Holland.

He believed the most important objects to be:

(1) Formation of a "truely representative Indonesian Government."

(2) Preparations for the earliest possible formation of a United States of Indonesia to which Holland could transfer sovereignty. For this, free elections would have to be held.

Dr. Drees was accompanied by Dr. N. S. Blom, Adviser to the Dutch Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Du Pont, Adviser to the Ministry of Overseas Territories.

The Premier's pilot had sealed orders not to be opened until the first stop.

HOLLAND'S REQUEST TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Earlier India had decided to allow the Premier's plane to cross her territory. Usually reliable sources said Holland had asked both India and Pakistan to waive their Dec. 23 ban on Royal Dutch Air-lines flights across the Indian sub-continent.

The first Dutch airliner from Batavia since Dec. 23 arrived at Amsterdam today, and later another left with mail for the Java capital by an undisclosed route.

The Batavia Chinese newspaper 'Sin Po' reported today that four Indonesian Republican ministers had set up a "Guerilla" Government in the East Java mountains.

DUTCH PREMIER'S SECRET ROUTE

MALTA, Jan. 4, (Reuter): Dutch Premier Willem Drees and his three companions will resume their air journey to Batavia in the early hours of tomorrow, Wednesday.

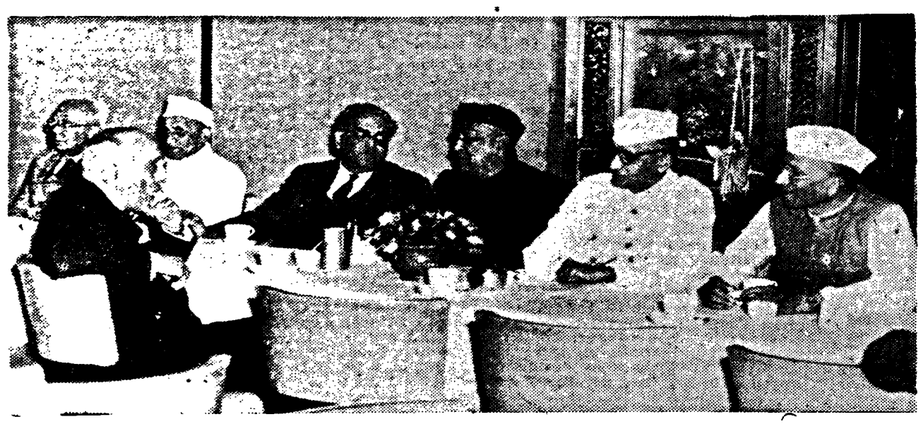
The secret route now disclosed allows only two more stops before Batavia, one at Sharjah, on the Persian Gulf, and the other at Colombo. The first lap from Amsterdam was covered in little over five hours.

Dutch Ambassador Calls It "Interference"

SINGAPORE, Jan. 4. (Reuter): M Jonkheer Michiels van Verduynen Dutch Ambassador to London, arrived

(Continued on Page 7.)

BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION



A tea party was given by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, president and member of the Managing Committee of the Friends of Burma Society at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday evening to celebrate the first anniversary of the Independence of Burma. The photo shows (left to right) Sir Mya Bu, Mr. K. S. Firodia, Chief Justice Chagla, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, S. A. Brelvi, Morarji Desai and Sir H. P. Mody.

Burma's Independence Anniversary Celebrated In City

WARM FELICITATIONS OFFERED TO PEOPLE

Call For Co-operation Between Two Countries

Warm felicitations were offered to the people of Burma by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, while speaking at a tea-party given by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, and Member of the Managing Committee of the Friends of Burma Society, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Tuesday evening to celebrate the first anniversary of the Independence of Burma.

Among those who attended the function were Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay, the Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Sir Mya Bu, ex-Chief Justice of Burma, Sir Homi Mody, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir C. V. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Sir R. P. Masani, members of the Consular Corps and other leading citizens.

The National Anthem was sung by the students of the Ismail College.

LOSS OF PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT

Mr. Brelvi said that it was on the 4th of January, 1948, that power was transferred from British hands to the hands of the people of Burma. During their first year of freedom the people of Burma lost the principal architect of their freedom at the hands of an assassin India too said Mr. Brelvi, had lost the architect of her Independence at the hands of an assassin; but just as India had done Burma also had triumphed over many unprecedented difficulties and succeeded in establishing a new State on a sound and sure foundation.

He was confident that both countries would courageously and successfully tackle any problems that still remained to be solved.

INDIA-BURMA FRIENDSHIP

Burma and India were not only geographical neighbours, but there were other ties which bound them together in the past and will continue to do so in the future. India would have to seek the co-operation of Burma for the mutual advantage of both the countries and for the purpose of maintaining peace in the world.

India desired that the Burmese people should be the complete masters of their political, economic and cultural destiny just as the Indian people were of their own.

It was only in this spirit that there could be friendly adjustment of the outstanding questions between the countries.

GOOD-WILL MISSION

Mr. Brelvi wished the Goodwill Mission which would shortly visit Burma under the leadership of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Rastrapathi every success and hoped that it would succeed in bringing about satisfactory adjustment of the outstanding questions between the two countries.

Mr. Brelvi added that some people had asked the question as to why there should be a "Friends of Burma Society". He said it was not enough to do all we could to see that our own country was prosperous and became great and progressive. If the same co-operation was not extended to other countries it would be tantamount to narrow nationalism. Such a course

(Continued on Page 7.)

Gandhi Memorial Fund

HYDERABAD, Jan. 4 (UPI): Raja Mahbood Karan Bahadur has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Gandhi National Mahboob Karan Bahadur has donated Vicar-ul-Umra has also contributed a sum of Rs. 12,000. The Fund now exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

COMBINED OPERATIONS AGAINST BANDITS

British Destroyer Bombards Hideouts On Malaya Coast

SINGAPORE, Jan. 4, (Reuter): A British destroyer bombarded bandit hideouts on the west coast of Malaya to-day in the first combined sea, land and air operations in the anti-guerilla fighting.

The destroyer came within 400 yards of the shore and pumped four-inch shells into five selected points in the jungle where bandits were believed to be hiding. Planes acted as spotters.

At the same time, a Gurkha Company, landed by sampans, took up preliminary positions with other land forces to prevent the bandits' escape.

KING TO LEAVE FOR SANDRINGHAM

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): King George Sixth today left Buckingham Palace for the first time since the announcement of his illness on Nov. 22.

Accompanied by the Queen he went for a pre-lunch drive of about half an hour in Hyde Park.

The King and Queen leave for their country residence at Sandringham, Norfolk, on Saturday.

BOMBAY'S STREET VENDORS

4. Electrical Accessories

If you want your radio repaired or your electric stove overhauled, you must still go to the big stores and wait your turn. But here, thanks to the enterprise of this ingenious man, you have little things you want in a hurry. Plugs, sockets, wire, switches—all spread on the pavement of a busy street in a busy locality—Flora Fountain. It might impede the progress of pedestrians but who ever bothered about them? The dealer with his improvised "shop" has raised a monument to the amateur talent of the householder.

FEAR OF RAILWAY STRIKE RECEDES

Basis Of Agreement On Main Points Reached

"UNDERSTANDING POSSIBLE", SAY N. G. AYYANGAR AND J. P. NARAIN IN JOINT STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Tuesday: A joint statement issued by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Transport Minister and Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, at the conclusion of four-and-half hours of non-stop discussions today stated that "an understanding was possible" on the main points of the rail dispute issue.

Shortly after, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan told journalists that "the basis of an agreement" had been reached at the Conference on the main points except the dearness allowance question, "which the Railway Minister is not competent to answer", and indicated he would be calling a meeting of the Working Committee of the Railwaymen's Federation on January 21 to place before that body Government's terms.

STRIKE BALLOT TO CONTINUE

Meanwhile, he said, the strike ballots would continue until January 20, the scheduled last date. "But I made it clear to the Minister that the ballot were only to get the opinions of the workers on the strike issue and were not intended to be a declaration of strike" he stressed.

He said that as far as the grievances pertaining purely to railway matters were concerned, a settlement was possible but unless a satisfactory Cabinet decision was taken on the dearness allowance question, it would be difficult for the Federation to change the Nagpur decision.

Mr. Jaiprakash, who believed that the final agreement might be advantageous to the rail workers, said that its details and final shape, as well as other matters which were not discussed at the two-day meeting, would be finalised at later meetings between the Government of India and Federation representatives.

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE TO MEET

"I can say this just now. The talks have made it possible for me to call a meeting of the Working Committee of the Railwaymen's Federation. Later the Working Committee might appoint a Sub-Committee to negotiate with Government about further details of the proposed agreement. On the whole, I feel that a settlement is possible. But I have no authority to say anything more as it is for the Working Committee to take a decision on the matter," he said.

The Joint Statement said that questions relating to dearness allowance, grainshops, the application of the Pay Commission's recommendations and the creation of a machinery for the examination of Pay Commission "anomalies" were dealt with at the conference.

It stated: "All these matters were discussed in a cordial and friendly spirit and it was felt an understanding on the matters was possible. The discussions will be continued at a date to be fixed later on.

Meanwhile Shri Jayaprakash Narayan will take an early opportunity of convening his Working Committee for purposes of consultation."

NAGPUR RESOLUTION STANDS

Another brief statement signed by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said: "In pursuance of the Nagpur resolution which required 'that active steps should be taken to enlighten the public and inform the Government that the Federation is always prepared for an honourable settlement' I had written some time ago to the Railway Minister, among other things, drawing his attention to the Federation's preparedness for such a settlement.

Mr. Ayyangar, as a result, invited me to a discussion. This discussion was held yesterday and today. The results of the discussion are stated in the joint communique issued I am calling the Working Committee of the Federation at Delhi to consider the results of these exploratory talks at the earliest possible date. In the meanwhile, the Nagpur resolution stands."

While Monday's 90-minute talks between the Transport Minister and the Federation President were in the nature "a private exploratory conversation", today they called to their aid their chief advisers who included, on the Government side, Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport, Mr. K. C. Bakhale, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Mr. I. S. Puri, Financial Commissioner of Railways, Mr. K. P. Mushran, Director of Establishments, Railway Board and Mr. R. Ramaswami Iyer, Director of Finance, Railway Board, while Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan was assisted by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Vice-President of the Federation, Mr. S. Guruswami, its General Secretary, and Mr. Peter Alvares.

AYYANGAR FOR DELHI

Mr. N. G. Ayyangar left for Delhi later in the night with his staff but Mr. Santhanam will stay on in the city till Thursday and participate in the conference of Port Trust authorities.

It was stated that Mr. Ayyangar would report details of his Bombay talks with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to the Cabinet and shortly after proceed to Karachi to attend the Inter-Dominion Conference on India-Pakistan problems.

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

KARACHI, Jan. 4, (API): An Inter-Dominion Conference at secretariat level will be held in Karachi on January 9 to discuss the outstanding questions of boundary dispute between East and West Bengal, treatment of evacuee's property, defence stores and problems relating to finance.

The conference is expected to set up a tribunal for examining the boundary disputes between East and West Bengal.

The forthcoming conference will be followed up by a General Conference at Ministerial level.

CITY JOURNALISTS' RECEPTION TO "C. R."

BOMBAY, Jan. 4 (UPI): The Bombay Union of Journalists will give a reception to the Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, at Taj Mahal Hotel on Jan. 9 at 6-30 p.m.

Passes for the Reception can be had from the office of the Union, Prospects, Chamber Annexe, Hornby Road, at Rs. 2 each.

Four Injured In Police Firing

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4, (API): Three persons were injured when the railway, opened fire on an allegedly unterminus of Bengal and Assam railway, opened fire on an alledgedly unruly crowd in the Eastern part of the city to-day.

S. Africa To Abolish Native Representative Council

PRETORIA, Jan. 4 (Reuter): The South African government has decided to abolish the Native Representative Council, a Central Statutory Advisory body appointed by the Government, the Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. W. J. G. Mears, announced today

The present government, like the previous government, he said, was unable to comply with the Council's demand for the abolition of all discriminatory legislation affecting non-Europeans.

MAHATMA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

City Women Chalk Out Programme: Reception To Rajaji On Jan. 7

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At a meeting of the United Women's Organisations Committee, held at Peoples' Hall this afternoon, it was decided to hold a prayer-meeting of women in the city and continuous sacrificial spinning for observing the first death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on Jan. 30.

The meeting was attended by representatives of over 70 women's organisations in the city and it was also decided to give a reception to His Excellency the Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, on behalf of all the women's organisations on Jan. 7 at Sunderbai Hall at 6 p.m.